The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4549. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DYSPEPSIA.

Great grief and uneasiness of mind, intense study, drinking to excess, particularly of spirituous liquors, and the use of tobacco, opium, and other narcotics, are the causes which usually occasion dyspepsia, and it is principally met with in those who devote much time to study, or who lead either a sedentary or irregular life. The treatment of the disease is to be attempted by tonics, which supply deficiency of bile or gastric juice. To restore the tone of the stomach, and enable it to throw off and dismiss forever all the tormenting and dangerous symptoms, you can place the utmost reliance in HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. It is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest writers Germany ever produced. This article is now prepared carefully and skillfully, and the most respectable classes of society freely testify to its superlative merits—members of Congress, Judges, clergymen and merchants. In appending certificates, I would have it distinctly understood that they are genuine.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1,000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

REMEMBER

That this is offered as a medicinal preparation containing no

RUM OR WHISKY,

AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the greatest strengthening tonic in the world—purely vegetable, and is taken by adults and children with perfect safety.

READ WHO INDORSES THE ABOVE STATEMENT.

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Penn.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum-drink."

Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN: I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action, not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Pennypunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours, truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 908 Hutchinson-st.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER,

ROXBOROUGH, Penn.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 259 Canal-st.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz., that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with—chronic diarrhœa.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.

From A. McMakin, Esq., No. 663 Broadway, March 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary remedial qualities of the Hoofland's German Bitters, procured at your establishment.

A member of my family has been for many years a perfect martyr to Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing offsprings of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy, which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words) "a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or to refer similar sufferers to

Yours truly,

A. McMAKIN.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

CERTIFICATES IN GREAT NUMBERS OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

PRICE.

SINGLE BOTTLE, $1, OR A HALF DOZEN FOR $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 ARCH-ST.,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

JONES & EVANS.

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,)

Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

NEW-YORK.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Steamship America at this Port.

The Austro-Prussian Complications Still Unsettled.

Prussia Sends a Caustic Reply to the Austrian Note.

An Austrian Ultimatum — War Rendered Inevitable by Prussian Intrigues.

Menacing Position of the French Government.

An Army of Occupation to be Posted on the Rhine Under Marshal Niel.

Further Rumors of an Alliance Between Italy and Prussia.

Loss of an American Vessel on the Coast of England.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 11th of April, arrived here yesterday morning with three days later news from Europe.

The *Africa* arrived at Queenstown at 10:30 A. M. on Monday, April 9.

The United States corvette *Canandaigua* arrived at Southampton April 9.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Reply to the Austrian Note.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 7.

Baron von WERTHER, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, has delivered the following to Count MENSDORFF, in reply to the Austrian note of the 31st ult.:

"The undersigned is instructed by his Government to notify to your Excellency the reception of the communication which the Imperial Envoy in Berlin presented, in a note dated the 31st ult., to the President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs. Count BISMARK, the President of the Ministry, did not delay submitting that note, in accordance with the wish therein expressed, to his Majesty the King, his most gracious Sovereign, and with reference thereto the undersigned is instructed to address to your Excellency the following observations:

"The fears of danger to the preservation of peace have arisen solely from the fact that Austria, without any apparent cause, has begun, since the 30th of last month, to push forward considerable armed forces in a threatening manner toward the Prussian frontier.

The Imperial Government has given no explanation respecting its motives for this strange proceeding; for the statement that the apprehensions of the Jewish inhabitants had rendered those armaments necessary is as irreconcilable with the extent of the latter as it is with the locality at which the assembled reinforcements are stationed—namely, on the Saxon and Prussian frontier, where the security of the Jews has never been endangered.

Had Austria, like Prussia, believed herself to be threatened, it might certainly have been expected, after the sentiments expressed in Count KAROLYI'S note, that the Cabinet of Vienna, while referring to Art. 11 of the Federal Pact, would have made known to the Federal Diet, or at least to the Prussian Government, the facts which appeared to Austria to be of a threatening character, up to the present time there has been no endeavor to justify the pretended defensive character of the Austrian armaments by specifying any signs of a danger against which defensive measures should be directed. The secrecy with which the Austrian armaments have been surrounded, and the effort to make their well-known extent appear in the light of the Government less important than it actually is, has only strengthened the natural impression respecting them, namely, that the Imperial troops on the northern frontier of Austria, which have been daily reinforced during the last fortnight, are destined for an offensive hostile undertaking against Prussia. Notwithstanding this, the Prussian Government delayed for ten days, viz., till the 28th ult.—the issue of orders to prepare measures of defence, because the King, the undersigned's most gracious sovereign, foresaw that the accumulation of military forces in front of one another would more seriously endanger peace than could have been the case until then through the exchange of diplomatic dispatches. Only when, through the number and position of the Austrian troops on the Bohemian frontier—the safety of the Prussian territory threatened to become dependent upon the resolutions of the Austrian Cabinet, did His Majesty order measures to be taken for the protection of the country, at the same time taking note of the fact that it was the Austrian Government which, from motives up till now unexplained, had by military menace placed the Prussian frontier in a situation of danger, for which no precedent is to be found in the politics or international intercourse of Europe, and for which the Prussian Government must decidedly reject every responsibility. Unless the Austrian Government really intended to attack Prussia, the Prussian Government cannot understand why Austria should have adopted these military measures.

The undersigned energetically repels the utterly groundless suspicion that Prussia has hitherto had any intention to violate the peace, and is at the same time instructed formally to declare to Count MENSDORFF that nothing is further from the intentions of his Majesty the King than an offensive war against Austria.

The King of Prussia is the less able to doubt the Emperor's personal sentiments, inasmuch as he entirely reciprocates them, and will preserve his own feelings of friendship toward his Imperial Majesty undisturbed by political circumstances. The Imperial Government cannot fail to have opportunities for expressing by its acts its friendly sentiments toward the Prussian Kingdom.

(Signed) WERTHER.

To his Excellency Count von MENSDORFF.

UNFAVORABLE EFFECT OF THE NOTE AT VIENNA.

It is stated that Prussia's reply to the Austrian Note has created an extremely unfavorable impression in Government circles at Vienna.

The Vienna journals of April 8 all express irritation at the reply of Prussia, and call upon the Government to appeal to the Federal Diet for the settlement of the questions at issue.

The Austrian Reply to Count Bismark.

A telegram from Vienna, of April 9, says that on the 7th inst. Austria sent a very categorical dispatch to Berlin, in which Count BISMARK is charged with having declared war with Austria to be inevitable, and it is affirmed that the Austrian armaments have been caused by that declaration. Count BISMARK is also charged with intriguing in Italy against Austria. The Imperial Government requires the demobilization of the Prussian army.

The Vienna *Presse*, of the 9th, asserts that the Austrian reply partakes of the character of an *ultimatum*, reproaching Prussia with the provocative language of her dispatches, and with her intrigues with Italy. In the event of an unsatisfactory reply, Austria would immediately bring forward a motion in the Federal Diet for placing the Federal army upon a war footing.

Popular Demonstrations Against the War Policy of the Government.

Berlin (April 7) correspondence of the London Times.

Public opinion in the petty fragments of the Confederacy is so chaotic as to make it impossible to say how many men and how much money will be eventually in a position to place at Austria's disposal. It is also questionable whether any advantage she could derive from German auxiliaries in the war would not be more than counterbalanced by the political convulsions it is likely to bring on—convulsions highly injurious to the interests of a conservative yet unsettled realm like Austria. The signs of the times are too obvious in the minor States to be overlooked. At Nuremberg a crowded meeting of some thousands expressed it as their humble opinion that if Austria and Prussia were to come to blows the people in the minor States, *at length freed from the pressure of the Austrian and Prussian armies, so long weighing them down, shall await themselves of this rare opportunity for proclaiming the Republic.* In Hanover a meeting of 4,000 of the most respectable citizens of the place pass a resolution to the effect that the minor Governments are obliged to withhold all assistance from both the contending belligerents. In Wurtemberg the Central Committee of the Liberal Party issue a proclamation containing these passages:

"The Germans in Austria and Prussia ought to regard it as a sacred duty to prevent their Governments from waging a fratricidal war. Should a struggle, in spite of all endeavors, ensue, the people in the remaining portion of the Confederacy will be unable to arrest the sword in its accursed work, but no power on earth shall force them to share in the contest."

In Saxony the Dresden *Constitutional Journal*—the leading Liberal paper of the country—protests against the 10,000 or 20,000 men the kingdom could muster in case of war being employed in the interest of Austria. "To contribute to the defeat of Prussia," it says:

"Would be to invite the Jesuits to come and destroy with the concurrence of the Kaiser the fruits of the Reformation and the whole intellectual and political culture of Germany."

And the Bremen *Weser Zirtung*, a most able and influential organ of the Constitutional party in the northwest, exclaims:

"We have no sympathy with either of the contending Governments. Austria is the same she has ever been, and the Prussia of the day is Count BISMARK. Still, if Prussia holds her own, there is yet hope for Germany and a future national revival; if not, not."

A declaration to the same effect is shortly expected from the so-called Committee of Thirty-six, elected by members of all the various German Parliaments.

* * * * * Anti-war meetings have been, during the last few days, held in the Prussian towns of Witten, Delitsch, Dusseldorf, Essen, Magdeburg, Vowinkel, Elberfeld, Langenberg, and Aix-la-Chapelle. The resolutions passed on these several occasions, by many thousands of respectable citizens, were very similar, and their purport may be seen from those adopted at Delitsch:

"1. Civil war in Germany would be a national calamity under any circumstances, in the present situation of Europe and Germany, it would be calculated to bring down upon us an attack on the part of some of our neighbors who have been long hostile to Germany and covetous of territory belonging to her.

"2. An Austro-Prussian war on account of Schleswig-Holstein would be all the more unjustifiable, inasmuch as no attempt has ever been made to solve existing difficulties with the cooperation of the Schleswig-Holstein people. The difficulties would never have arisen had not the Prussian Government, contrary to the advice given by the Prussian Parliament, refused to act in concert with the Liberal party, and to carry out the Liberal programme in the Duchies instead of leaguing with Austria.

3. While the Prussian Government does not respect the constitutional liberties, nor enjoy the confidence of the Prussian people, it is utterly incapacitated from fulfilling the German mission of Prussia—the mission of effecting Federal reform and establishing a more centralized Governmental."

The latter opinion is received as gospel throughout Germany, and is the death-blow to Count BISMARK'S preposterous attempts at Federal reform.

Position of the French Government.

Paris (April 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is announced that Marshal NIEL, who commands one of the great military divisions of France, has been in Paris some days *incognito*, and has had several interviews with the Emperor. The inference drawn from this is, that if war break out between Prussia and Austria, a corps of observation would be found on the Rhine, and that Marshal NIEL would have the command of it. You may not have forgotten that Marshal NIEL was sent to Turin some months before the commencement of the Italian war to demand the hand of the Princess CLOTILDE for Prince NAPOLEON, the other object of his mission being to prepare with Piedmont for the great events that were then expected.

Berlin (April 7,) Correspondence of the London Times.

The French Government, in a circular note to their representatives at the various German Courts, have announced their intention to observe the strictest neutrality, and only if their nearest interests were imperilled would they lay it aside. Exactly what was to be expected. They will not interfere till they judge the right moment to have come; they will interfere as soon as they judge it to have come. Nor would there be wanting excellent reasons in justification of armed interference. Not only do the fundamental stipulations of the Federal Act enter into the Vienna *Schlussacte*, and the Paris treaty of peace of 1815, both which instruments were signed by the non-German Powers, as well as the Ministers of the leading German States, but the *Recess*, agreed upon at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle four years later, also partially refers to the Federal institutions, and that to an extent which has been often felt as a serious inconvenience by those immediately concerned. Among other arrangements of lesser importance, the *Recess*, for instance, provides a mixed garrison for the Federal fortress of Mayence. Accordingly, Mayence has ever since been occupied by Prussians, Austrians and Hessians conjointly. Imagine a war to break out, and one party to eject the other from the wall of that important stronghold, France might deem herself justified in taking active measures incontinently. France, it is true, has long been in the habit of asserting that the treaties of 1812 having been violated in so many respects have ceased to exist; but there is little doubt that under favorable circumstances she would not be long in making the discovery that while those international compacts continue to be observed in some cases, they might be as well considered as binding in others, and more particularly in those prohibitive to France. The Duke of COBURG, who, a week ago, it is said, passed a day in secret converse with NAPOLEON III., will have hardly succeeded in altering the traditional, and it must be owned, under the temptations offered, not unnatural policy of France.

Russian Intervention.

A telegram from Brussels, of April 9, says: The *Independance Belge* of to-day affirms that, after a correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the former sovereign sent Gen. RICHTER to Vienna to call upon Austria to disarm. Austria, it is said, will probably make her disarmament conditional upon Prussia also disarming.

It is believed that the intervention of Russia, though it may not lead to any settlement of the difficulty will nevertheless prevent for some time any further complication.

It is stated in a Berlin telegram of April 8, that the two letters from the Czar delivered by the Russian Gen. RICHTER, to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria, are not identical in their contents. The letter to the King of Prussia is said to be expressed in more cordial terms than that to the Emperor of Austria, which is more exclusively of a formal character. Neither of the communications contains any offer of mediation; both merely express a desire for the preservation of peace.

The Vienna *Debatte* states that the Russian Gen. RICHTER will shortly leave for St. Petersburgh, with an autograph letter from the Emperor in reply to the letter of the Czar.

A telegram from Cracow announces that several Russian staff officers have recently been inspecting the line of the Galician frontier.

Rumored Alliance Between Italy and Prussia.

The Vienna *Neues Frewdenblatt* of April 10 announces positively that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Italy and Prussia against Austria. It gives a general summary of the treaty, which it asserts bears date the 27th of March, and has been signed at Florence and Berlin, and adds: "We are not sure that the ratification of the treaty have yet been exchanged."

It is reported that the Italian Ambassador at Berlin has forwarded a dispatch to Florence, in which he declares war to be inevitable.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Bavarian Government has addressed Austria and Prussia, beseeching them to avoid all hostile measures toward each other.

The Vienna *Deutsche Zeitung* states that Prussia will adopt measures of reprisal against Austrian subjects now traveling in Prussia.

A telegram from Prague states that, should war break out, the Ex-Emperor FERDINAND will leave that city.

Rumors were current at Vienna that all the five-florin bank notes were to be called in, and to be replaced by Government notes of the same value.

A telegram from Prague announces the arrest of Count WALDERSEE, upon suspicion of being a Prussian spy, his pocket-book having been found to contain a plan of the fortifications of Prague.

The merchants of Berlin were to present an address to the King, on the 11th inst., expressing the hope that the Government will effect as soon as possible a peaceful settlement of the present difficulty between Austria and Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet at the Mansion House in London—Speech by the American Minister.

The civic state banquet, usually given on Easter Monday by the Lord Mayor of London, was held at the Mansion House on the 9th inst., a very distinguished company being present. After toasting the Queen, the Prince of WALES and the Army and Navy, the Lord Mayor proposed as follows the health of the American Minister, who was present:

"We are honored to-night with the presence of a distinguished American citizen and statesman; the representative of the United States in this country, [Cheers.] His Excellency Mr. ADAMS has for some years resided among us, and has by his urbanity and courtesy won our esteem and respect. [Cheers.] I had hoped and expected that another distinguished citizen of those States—my revered and honored friend Mr. PEABODY [cheers]—would have honored us upon this occasion; but that modesty which always accompanies real merit rather deterred him from meeting what, I may take the liberty to call, his fellow-citizens in this ancient and honored hall. The name of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY will always live in the affectionate remembrance of the people of England. [Cheers.] It is a name that will ever be honored and respected. His life never can be forgotten, for it is sublime in its simplicity, in its energy, in its honor and in its affections. [Cheers.] We were all, I am sure to a man, touched with that graceful and eloquent letter which Her Most Gracious Majesty condescended to write to him, expressing, as it did, the sentiments and the feelings of the people. [Cheers.] Mr. PEABODY assured me that letter was dearer to him than all the titles of nobility—that he should treasure it to the latest hour of his life, and that he should leave it as a proud and priceless inheritance to his noble countrymen. [Cheers.] Passing from these illustrious men to the great American Republic, I need scarcely say in the presence of its distinguished representative how deeply and with what emotion the people of England watched the struggles of the past, and how they hailed with joy and gladness the glorious return of peace and happiness. [Cheers.] We deplored, not alone in this country, but in the civilized world, the lamented death of that able and distinguished statesman, Mr. LINCOLN; but I believe Providence watches over the Government of America, for in his place there has been raised up one whose moral worth, whose courage, whose forbearance, and whose honesty must be the means of restoring to his country and his countrymen the blessings of peace, of prosperity, and of happiness. [Cheers.] No one could have read the past without feeling a deep regard for the President of the United States—without seeing in him the man of all others suited to the moment, and blessed with powers of mind, with a spirit of conciliation, with a love of justice, with an admiration for truth—that combination of mercy, of charity and of the truest philanthropy which a statesman can show, namely, to secure the happiness and to consolidate all those true principles which give security to a State and happiness to a people. [Cheers.] Let us hope that the happiness and prosperity of the United States may continue unimpaired, and that the friendly feeling, the cordiality that has ever existed between the States of America and this country, may be preserved uninterruptedly, to improve our commerce, to strengthen our friendships, to bless us with peace and prosperity, and shed the lustre of hope throughout the civilized world. I have great pleasure in giving you 'The health of his Excellency, the American Minister.'"

The toast was drunk with great cordiality.

His Excellency the American Minister said:

My Lord Mayor, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen: It has been somewhere said by an author, in regard to a person in my situation, that it is his duty to keep his eyes open and his ears open, but his mouth shut. I should desire to do so if it were possible under the very kind and eloquent and feeling manifestations of goodwill, as well to myself as to my country, which have been made by my Lord Mayor. [Cheers.] I desire to thank you and to thank him most earnestly for the complimentary manner in which he has alluded to myself, but still more for the manner in which he has done what seems to me justice to my country and to the person whom I represent. [Cheers.] I have also to thank him and thank you for the meed which has been paid to an individual who, though he is an American by birth, I think may now be claimed as common property by Englishmen. [Cheers.] Mr. PEABODY is a gentleman of whom, if he were present, as my Lord Mayor expected he would be, I should not venture to say what I propose to say of him now—he is an individual who has the whole of the republican spirit of his own country, and yet he feels honored by the flattering notice that he has received from the Sovereign of this country. [Cheers.] He is a man of remarkable character, being, I might almost say, a species by himself; for he has a large ambition, and yet it is an ambition which, in all my acquaintance with the history of man in the past, I have never known to be entertained by anybody but him. The common custom with regard to persons who have passed their lives in accumulating property is to hold on to it to the end, and when it is no more of any service to them they are very willing to give it to those they choose. But Mr. PEABODY, having passed his life in accumulating money, being a man of the utmost simplicity of character himself, has no sort of feeling or affection for all the ordinary toys which please and tickle most men who arrive at wealth; having accumulated a large fortune, it is now the sole business and main end of his life to see that it is properly distributed to others. [Cheers.] In this distribution, also, his ambition is peculiar. He distributes a large sum here in London, where he has resided and where he has made a considerable portion of his fortune; and he resolves to himself to distribute an equally large sum on the other side of the Atlantic, where he was born and spent the earlier part of his life. And thus he proposes to himself to obtain that fame which comes from the tribute of gratitude of millions of the human race equally on both sides of the Atlantic to the latest end of time. [Cheers.] As an American, I will say that it has given me the utmost possible pleasure to see the magnificent tribute which has been paid to him by Her Majesty [cheers], a tribute which it was as becoming in her to pay on the part of her subjects as it was in him to receive as a republican citizen of the United States. [Cheers.] And here, Sir, I beg leave to close. Without going into any further examination of the question which you have opened in regard to the condition of the United States, I will end by merely expressing a hope that the country which I represent will speedily resume that position of a powerful and prosperous nation that it has had for so many years, and that it will be ready to meet in its march in the spirit of perfect reciprocity every kind and generous manifestation on the part of the people of the United Kingdom. [Loud cheers.]

The Negro Question in England—Lessons from the New World.

From the London Times, April 10.

It is not always that we can remark on the troubles and difficulties of our neighbors without being even suspected of self-gratulation; but in the case now before us we see the laboring ship, not from the shore, but from a craft in like evil plight. Having just had to accept from our chief West Indian possession an almost total surrender of the right of self-government, and being engaged at home in the business of constitutional reconstruction, we cannot help sympathizing with all three branches of the American Legislature, now brought to a check by what it is pleased to call "irresistible negro." That personage has just been proved, by wager of battle and by general acclamation, "a man and a brother;" his chains have been broken, and he is a slave no more. He is even permitted to fight for his country and for equal laws. But then comes the difficulty. Is he also a citizen, and must he be admitted within the pale of the Constitution, as we say at home? The question has agitated parties considerably in America, for it is obvious that very little has been done by changing the slave into a pariah, and that, such is human nature, if the negroes are allowed no voice in making the laws, they will be much at the mercy of their old masters. As well be the slave of one man as of a State—nay, better, some think, for the one man must care for the slave at least as much as he does for his cattle, whereas the State may only regard him as a public enemy. There are zealots there who think this vast expenditure of men and money has been to little purpose if the negro is still to be excluded from civil rights in fact, to be confined to "a man and a brother." The Civil Rights Bill is the Reform Bill of the day at Washington. The President, representing the common sense and practical wisdom of the community, and not wishing to saddle himself with new and insuperable difficulties, has, however, vetoed this bill. The great work of the day is the reconstruction of the Union, and it is held that this can be done better without previous granting the negro into a *status* altogether new to him. His freedom itself is difficulty enough, and it is not necessary to add his civil equality and citizenship.

It is observable that the question is not made to turn on the merits of the negro. Nobody thinks it necessary to assert either that he is wise, temperate, honest and independent. On the contrary, people do not even seem to ask how the negro would vote and act if left to himself. There can be no doubt of President JOHNSON'S warm and strong feeling for the race, and his hearty desire to make the best bargain for it within the compass of circumstances. Even his pride as a politician is committed to this as well as his philanthropy. The reasons which have led to his veto are reasons of State, which is only a phrase for the reasons which any sensible man feels better than he can explain—better, perhaps, than he can always venture to avow. There are matters of which a thousand people may be fully and equally cognizant, though not one will allude to them, for he knows well that somebody will call him a libeller, and the rest will stand by to hear him so called. Why cannot the negro be declared a citizen and invested with all the rights of man? The real answer is that he is not a citizen, and cannot be made a citizen by a proclamation or a law. We have unfortunately had a little experience of our own in this matter. We gave the Jamaica negro, in common with his white master, civil equality and the right of self-government, and we see how it has ended. All the negro's instincts and habits go in the other direction. He is careless, credulous and dependent; easily excited, easily duped, easily frightened; always the ready victim of the stronger will. He is material for the hands of anybody who wishe to make use of him. Invested with full political rights, the race must be a magazine of mischief. In Jamaica it appears that the negroes would imbibe at a day's notice any absurd delusions as to the authority and wishes of the British Queen, of the Commissioners, or anybody else; but what they were always looking for was something to be given them, or something to be done for them, or some law to make them all rich, happy, landowners, and tax-free for ever. Such men are not citizens, call them so as we will. President JOHNSON, in his message, takes into account the education and circumstances, as well as the race. These four millions have, he observed, just emerged from Slavery; and he notices that the United States require a five years' training in republican institutions and habits before they admit a European foreigner to citizenship. Even an intelligent Englishman must go through this probation. The slave must be at least as much—which is very much more. He has his virtues. In some respects he contrasts favorably with the white man. Nobody wishes to speak ill of him, but he simply is not capable of government in the sense we mean when we talk of Commonwealths. It is not in him. Is this strange to us? Have we no class at home that even our most liberal politicians say must be kept out of the pale of citizenship, like the four million negroes President JOHNSON is obliged to leave out of it? For the answer we state a single fact. Nobody on either side of the House of Commons has dropped a word about the enfranchisement of our twelve hundred thousand agricultural laborers, representing, as they do, a much larger population than the negroes in the United States. Nobody praises them; nobody abuses them; nobody proposes to give them votes; nobody thinks it necessary to give reasons why they should not have votes.

But if the matter of the President's Message has a singular bearing upon our present case, so also has his argument in favor of the reconstruction of reconstruction, he says. He has to maintain the legislative system of limited powers, and the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. This is an actual and traditional system, arising out of a great variety of circumstances. For such an actual state of things the President declines to substitute an universal equality, with nothing to control it but a central Government. Our own case is not so very dissimilar as it might seem. In our great varieties of classes, conditions and interests, and the consequent variety of arrangements that have sprung out of them, we have a parallel to the relation of the United States one with another. There is no American statesman of note who has not looked with dread to the possible day when a mere crowd of self-called citizens might usurp all the rights and powers now residing in various communities, and adapted to their own local circumstances. America has had her anomalies, but they have been amply justified by their working, and it has only been by their exaggeration that they have ever proved mischievous. But the first thing, says the President, is to restore the balance, to repair the Union, to mend the barriers, and retain as much as is allowable of the old state of things. After that, and in due time, he intimates cautiously, it may be necessary to proceed to an enlarged and comprehensive definition of the citizen. That is the order taken by a man who has hitherto shown singular sagacity and firmness. It is the precise contrary of the order taken by Her Majesty's advisers. Though, as it appears, with quite as great difficulties before them as the President, and with quite as little intention of meeting those difficulties, they nevertheless will take first the definition of the citizen, partial and unfair as it must be, and postpone to the indefinite future the reconstruction—that is, in our case, the distribution of seats. They do not even propose to enfranchise our millions of field laborers; but they have a franchise to give and citizens to make; and this they will do out of hand, let who may do the rest, if it ever be done.

Marine Disaster.

A dispatch from Liverpool of April 5 says: A man named MARTIN MARKMAN has been picked up on a plank, after being in the water several hours. He belonged to the *Elise*, from New-York for Bremen, with a cargo of tobacco, sugar, cheese and coffee, and off Portland the *Elise* was run into by a screw steamer. She immediately went down with all the rest of the crew, consisting of master, his wife, mate, carpenter, three seamen and a boy. The steamer did not stop to render assistance.

House of Commons.

MONDAY, April 9.

Sir G. GREY stated that by an Order in Council the operation of the clauses of the Cattle Disease Act relating to the slaughter of cattle and compensation would be extended to May 10.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and votes for Public Buildings to the amount £500,000 were agreed to.

The postponement of the vote of £116,000 for the Patent Office was moved by Mr. BOBILL. After some discussion the vote was agreed to.

Miscellaneous.

APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The *Times* says: We have much pleasure in announcing that a marriage is about to take place between Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY of Cambridge and His Royal Highness the Prince DE TECK, son of the Duke ALEXANDER of Wurtemberg.

MR. PEABODY.

The influential London merchants intend giving a banquet to Mr. PEABODY before his departure for America.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Vienna papers state that the Conferences on the question of the Principalities have been adjourned, in consequence of the great diversity of opinion which prevails among the Plenipotentiaries of the different Powers; all, however, agree respecting the preservation of the Turkish Empire in its integrity, and the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte over the Principalities.

HUNGARY.

A telegram from Pesth, of April 8, says:

"The Committee of the Hungarian Diet on affairs common to Hungary and Croatia has resolved that the Transylvanian Deputies shall take part in the verification of the supplementary elections which have recently taken place.

The Commission intrusted with the task of drawing up a programme of reforms has resolved that eight Committees shall be constituted for the following purposes:

For the consideration of Transylvania questions;

For drawing up general rules and standing orders of Parliamentary proceedings;

For examining the municipal laws;

For the elaboration of a code of laws for the towns and communes;

For discussing questions relative to public worship, national economy and public institutions.

Each of these Committees, in drawing up its report, is to keep in view the prospective appointment of a special and responsible Minister for the branch of administration with which it is concerned.

SPAIN.

A telegram from Madrid of April 8, says:

"Gen. QUESADA has left the city *incognito* to take the command of the Spanish squadron in the Pacific. It is thought that there will be a fusion between the Bank of Spain and the proposed new National Bank."

FROM THE EAST.

China and Japan.

HONG KONG, Tuesday, Feb. 27.

There is no news of any further movements of the Nienfei.

Hankow is still considered in danger. Great destitution prevails at that settlement.

Intelligence from Japan announces that a mint is about to be established for the reception of all bullion brought into the country. KAN WANG, the Nienfei leader, was shot from the walls of Kwayinchow. His followers are reported to be in the neighborhood of Chow-chow-foo.

India.

BOMBAY, Wednesday, April 4.

Cotton quiet. Exchange on London 2s. 1¼d.

BOMBAY, Friday, April 6.

Cotton dull; shipments of the week 20,000 bales. Freights 45s.

CALCUTTA, Thursday, April 5.

Exchange on London 2s. 2d.

Freights 45s.

Victoria and New-Zealand.

A telegram from Melbourne, of Feb. 24, says: "The elections have resulted in a large majority for the Ministry. On opening Parliament on the 13th, the Governor stated that the Tariff Bill would be submitted to them immediately. He also announced that the Colonial defences were to be commenced, and that a mint was about to be established. The financial statement showed a total revenue of three millions. The shipments of gold during the month amount to 70,000 oz. for England, and 76,000 oz. for India.

Intelligence from New-Zealand describes Gen. CHUTE'S expedition to Taranaki as a complete success. His forces followed closely upon the natives, and marched through the forest to Mount Egmont from sea to sea in ten days. Several fortified pahs have been captured, in which best part of the province is attached. The country generally is now settled."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The *Times* city article of Tuesday, April 10, says:

There has been a great increase of distrust in all the markets to-day, and in many instances prices have fallen to a point below those touched during the recent financial panic. Consols closed at 88¼@88⅝.

The discount applications were moderate.

In the Stock Exchange short loans have been offered at 4½@5 ₱ cent.

Five-twenties declined a further 1; Virginia Sixes and Erie bonds ½ each; Virginia Sixes, paid up shares, 1¾; Illinois Central, 1.

Advices from Frankfort describe incessant fluctuations on the Bourse. A few days ago there was a complete panic. American bonds continue 4 ₱ cent. below New-York quotations, in consequence of the large speculative operations and the great mass of these bonds held by parties who have engaged for options.

The failure is announced of Messrs. PINTO, PEREZ & ASHLEY, in the Spanish trade.

The shipments of gold from Australia to England during the month amount to £280,000, while those to India had amounted to £304,000.

Latest Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 11—A. M.

COTTON—Sales for the last two days only 8,500 bales, including 1,750 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is dull and irregular, owing to the monetary difficulty and excessive receipts, and a decline of 1d. ₱ lb. has taken place.

The Manchester market is nominal, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat firmer, with a slight advance. Corn steady at 29s. 6d@29s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull and easier. Pork flat and prices weak. Bacon steady. Butter easier. Lard dull at 72s. for American. Tallow quiet and steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes flat at 33s. 6d@37s. Sugar dull, but steady. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady. Linseed Oil quiet. Rosin dull. Spirits Turpentine, a downward tendency; French dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 11—A. M.

CONSOLS 88¼@88¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Five-Twenties 71¾@72¼. Illinois Central 80¾@80¾. Erie 44¼@45.

LOUISIANA.

An Immense Crevasse—Arrest of Treasury Cotton Agents.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, April 23.

There is a fearful crevasse twenty miles below A. T. PACKARD'S plantation an acre and a half wide. The whole left bank below was threatened with inundation. The flooded district is planted with sugar cane. The whole of Terre Beouf County is threatened with the flood.

General BANKS, Provost Judge, is in jail, charged with swindling.

Many of the Treasury cotton agents have been arrested on charges of fraud, and are applying for writs of *habeas corpus*, which applications are refused.

Fair for Widows and Orphans of Deceased Soldiers.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, April 24.

The fair in aid of the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers opened here last night very successfully.

Major-Gen. CHAMBERLAIN delivered the opening address.

The fair will continue through the week, and it is expected that Major-Gen. MEADE will be present.

Among the features will be a rowing regatta in the harbor on Wednesday.

Gen. Grant in Richmond—Death of a Judge.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 24.

Gen. GRANT last night decided to postpone his departure for Washington until to-morrow morning. He visited the theatre last night.

Judge LUCAS P. THOMPSON, of the Virginia Supreme Court of

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 24, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '68, R.... 114
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.... 107⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '62 106⅛
100,000 do 106⅝
5,000 do ...indorsed 104⅛
2,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65 105⅛
50,000 do 94⅝
50,000 do 95
50,000 do 95⅝
50,000 do 96⅜
14,000 U. S. 5s, '74 C. In.. 94
11,850 do. Bonds, '62-3-5s.
First Series... 102
1,000 do. Third Ser. 101⅛
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan..... 101⅛
8,000 do 101⅜
1,000 Mich. War B. L. 98
1,000 Penn. 6s..... 96⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s..... 39
2,000 do ...2d call 89⅝
4,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue..... 75
14,000 Mo. State 6s..... 75
100,000 C. & M. Cer.... 26¼
50,000 do 26⅜
30,000 do ...3d call 80⅝
2,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. B. 101
1,000 C., Sur. & Q. 8s, 1st 108
6,000 Ill. Cen. 8s..... 102
5,000 P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st 150
5,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 83
1,000 Cleve. & Pitts. 4th 76
1,000 Chi. & Alt. Inc. 8s 65
1,000 Peninsula 1st.... 72
50 Shoe & L. Bank.... 110
100 Com. Nat. Bank.... 110
21 Fourth N. Bk..... 102
100 Continental Bank.. 98⅝
100 Canton Co..... 54⅞
500 do 54⅝
100 do ...2d call 54⅝
400 do 54⅞
200 Cum. Coal Pr..... 44⅝
200 do 44⅜
100 Amer. Coal Co..... 80
100 West. U. Tele'g'h.... 69⅞
200 do 69⅝
1200 Quicksilver..... 53
100 Mariposa Pr..... 22⅜
400 do 23
100 Ashburton Coal.... 14

300 Spruce Hill Coal.... 7
100 Bruns. C. land.... 10
100 At. Mail S. Co.... 129½
100 Boston Water P.... 35
400 New-York Cen..... 92⅜
100 do 92⅝
1130 do 92⅞
800 do ...2d call 92½
3020 do 92⅝
1000 Erie 8s..... 74⅞
800 do 74⅝
50 Erie R. Pref..... 77
6300 Reading S..... 103⅜
200 do 103⅝
1400 do 103⅞
500 do 104
200 do ...2d call 104
200 do 105
100 Mich. Cen. R..... 108
41 do 105¾
200 do 107
400 Mich. S. & N. I..... 84⅝
200 do 84⅜
100 do ...2d call 84⅜
300 Ill. Central R..... 117⅞
do b30 118
300 do 118
200 Cleve. & Pitts..... 83
do 83⅛
300 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 102½
400 do 102⅝
1000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 83⅛
100 do 83¾
300 do 83⅞
100 do 84
100 do 84⅛
100 Chic. & N. W..... 28⅜
100 do b30 28⅝
100 Chic. & Alton..... 93
100 Chi. & Alt. Pr. Pr.. 96
18 N. J. Cen. R..... 108½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

20,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan..... 102
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '62 106⅜
100 Canton Co..... 55
500 Mariposa Pref..... 23⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co..... 5⅜
100 N. Y. Central..... 92⅜
500 Erie R..... 74⅜
400 Reading R..... 105
100 Mich. Cen. R..... 107
400 M. S. & N. I. R.... 84⅜
600 do 84⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R..... 117⅜
400 Chi. & N. W..... 28⅞
100 do b30 29
100 Chic. & Alton..... 93
3000 Clev. & Pitts..... 83¼
100 do 83⅜
100 Chic. & N. W. Pr.... 89½
100 do 90
400 Chic. & R. I..... 121⅞
100 do 122
1060 P., Ft. W. & C..... 100¾
100 do 101
100 do ...2d call 101
100 do 99⅝
100 do 99⅞
100 Chic. & Alt..... 93
100 Chi. & Alt. Pr. Pr.. 96
100 do 97

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

15,680 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 106⅛
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s R. 95½
3,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, '65.
First Ser..... 101⅛
10,000 do 102
5,000 do ...3d Ser. 102
1,000 do ...3d Ser. 102
4,000 Missouri 6s.... 87
50,000 O. & M. Cer.... 26⅝
200 Cum. Coal Pr..... 45
100 Am. Mail S. Co.... 83
200 Mariposa Min. Pr.. 22⅜
100 At. Mail S. Co..... 128
1000 W. Cent. R..... 93½
400 Erie Railroad..... 74
10 Stonington R..... 101
200 Reading R..... 104⅝
1000 do 104⅞
1500 do 105
100 do 85⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

600 Canton Co..... 54
300 do b8 54
400 Spruce H. C..... 7
100 do 8
100 do b3 7
100 N. Y. Central..... 92
500 do 92⅛
300 do 92⅜
100 do 92⅝
200 do b3 91⅜
100 Erie R..... 74
200 do 73⅝
100 do 73⅞
1 C do ..... c 73⅞
100 do 73⅝
900 do b3 74
300 do 74
200 Reading R..... 104⅞
400 do b3 105
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I..... 84⅝
400 do 84⅜
400 do ..... c 84⅜
400 do 84⅝
100 do b3 84⅝
100 do 84⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co..... 55⅛
200 do 55⅜
300 do b3 55⅝
300 do 55⅞
200 Cum. Coal..... 44⅝
600 Spruce Hill C..... 6⅞
200 do 6⅝
100 do 6⅞
10,000 O. & M. C..... s3 26
100 Quicksilver..... 53⅛
100 Mariposa Min..... s3 12⅜
300 Mar. Min. Pr..... 23⅛
100 New-York Cen..... s3 92⅛
200 do s3 92⅜
100 do 92⅝
300 Erie Railroad..... 74⅛
100 do 74⅜
400 do ..... c 74⅛
400 do b3 74⅜
400 do s3 74
200 Reading R..... b3 105
500 do s60 104
400 do s3 104⅜
100 do 104
500 do 104⅝
140 Chic. & N. W. Pr.... 89⅜
100 do b3 89⅝
100 do b3 89
100 do 89

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 C. & M. Cer.... 26⅝
100 Cum. Coal..... 44⅝
500 Spruce Hill Coal.... 6⅛
100 do s3 6⅜
100 do 6⅛
100 do 6⅜
100 N. Y. Cen..... b3 92⅜
100 do 92⅝
100 Erie R..... 74⅜
300 do ..... c 73⅞
400 do b3 74
100 do s3 73⅝
100 do 73⅞
100 do s3 73⅝
100 do 73⅞
300 Chic. & N. W..... 28⅝
100 do 28⅞
800 do b3 28⅞
200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.... 88⅜
100 do 88⅝
200 do b3 88⅜
100 do 88⅝

TUESDAY, April 24—P. M.

The later news from Europe this morning to April 11, caused a partially firmer tone to the Gold Room and Foreign Exchange market, but the supply of good Bills was soon found to be more than equal to the demand for the Boston steamer mail, closing to-night, and the rate on London, on actual first-class sales, was scarcely higher than yesterday, although we quote this afternoon at 107¼ as against 107⅛ ₱ cent. The sales of Gold were 126¾@126⅞ ₱ cent., and the speculation rather dull at the close of the regular 'Change hours.

The steamer brought a lower quotation from London for U. S. 5-20s of 1862, but the market here took all that were offered at a further rise of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. The Stock Exchange sales at the morning Board were at 105¼ ₱ cent. for the 1862s and street sales of '65s were made at 105¼. The 10-40s rose to 95@95¼ ₱ cent. on an active demand in the morning, and subsequently at 95¼@96 ₱ cent, and the 7.30s, Second series, brought 102 ₱ cent. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 begin to be better appreciated, and sales were made at 107¼ @107½ ₱ cent.

The direct exports of Cotton from New-York this week go ahead of the heavy return of last Tuesday. The aggregate is 22,277 bales, divided as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.
To Liverpool	17,762	Hamburg	962
Havre	366	Bremen	683
Barcelona	137	Crons. ads	1,421
Naples	747		
Total	22,277		
Declared value	$3,888,769		

The rates for money continue at 4@5 ₱ cent. Some of the heavy Brokers were able to place their own balances to-day, by the aid of the buoyant speculation on the Stock Exchange, but other large lenders accepted 4 ₱ cent. freely on Government securities.

Much surprise was expressed to-day at the refusal of the Governor to approve the New-York Central Bill, as, without reference to party politics, the impression was quite general that he would sanction the measure in its present unacceptable shape. The Stock returned to the price of day before yesterday, 92½@93 ₱ cent., but there was no decided manifestation in the direction of bearing the market for much lower figures. It seems to be remembered that last Spring the Stock advanced rapidly after a similar veto from Gov. FENTON. It was also sustained to-day by the general buoyancy of the Railway movement on the Stock Exchange.

The buyers of Fort Wayne shares further advanced the price to-day to 101 ₱ cent., making the difference of *eight per cent.* since Thursday of last week. There was also a heavy demand for Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Reading, and a firm feeling at the early Board in Michigan Southern. The last-named, however, was largely sold at the 1 o'clock session of the Open Board from 84¼ down to 83 ₱ cent. The price subsequently returned to 84@83¾ ₱ cent. The Northwestern stocks continued firm, but no higher than on Monday. There was an advance in Illinois Central to 118 ₱ cent, as against 114 last week, and a revival in the demand for Cleveland and Toledo ex-Dividend. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on Canton, Quicksilver and Cumberland, and some signs of a movement in Cumberland Coal. There was a fair business, also, in the new Spruce Hill Coal Shares.

Late in the afternoon there was rather less excitement in the market, and the railways partially lower. Governments continued m firm demand, and compound legal tenders commanded within ¼@¾ ₱ cent. or par and the full accumulated interest. At 5:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The closing business in exchange for the Boston mail was 107⅛@107¼ ₱ cent.

	Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	94½	95⅛
U. S. 5-20s	105⅞	105⅞
U. S. 7.30s	102	102
N. Y. Central	94	92⅞
Erie	74⅝	73⅝
Hudson	119⅝	119⅝
Reading	104⅞	104⅞
Mich. Southern	84⅜	83⅝
Illinois Central	117	117⅞
Pittsburgh	82	82⅝
Tennessee 6s	91	91
Pacific Mail	128	126
Missouri 6s	74⅝	75

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $2,016,951 79; for Customs, $478,000; on account of Loan, $405,000; Gold notes, $548,000; Payments, $265,708 49; Balance, $91,924,403 61.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	130	Hanover	110
Mechanics'	113	Metropolitan	120
Union	120	People's	117½
America	138	Market	112
City	158	Shoe and Leather	110
Phœnix	100	Corn Exchange	114
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	98⅛
Greenwich	130	St. Nicholas	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Commonwealth	100
Merchants' Exchange	105	New-York County	140
Seventh Ward	105	Importers' & Traders'	106
State of New-York	108	Manufac. & Merch'ts.	101
Commerce	107	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k.	120
Ocean	103	First National	208
Pacific	165	Fourth National	101¼
Chatham	130	Ninth National	109
Bank of the Republic	109		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	100	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	107
Erie 1st M. '75	100	Del. & Hud. Canal 7s	100
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1859	91	Del. & Hud. 1st M. ext.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1862	91	Del. & Hud. 2d M.	90
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	77	Mil. & Mis. 1st M.	94
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Mil. & Chi. 1st M.	90
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '70	101	Gal. & Chic. Sec. 6s	85
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. '84	96	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	85
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '77	92	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '78	106	Cleve. & P. 6th mort.	74
Chi. R. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	106	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	85
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds	88¼	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	93
Ind. Goshen 7s, 1868	92	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	93
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	86¼	Chic. & Alt. Income	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	101	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	97	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	72
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	82
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	100
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84		

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from this port during the week reached $6,255,521.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES, No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York.

will remove to the new marble building, southeast corner of Nassau and Cedar-sts., 1st of May.

☞ FOR SALE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK." AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK." AFTER MAY 1 U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK." AFTER MAY 1. INQUIRE OF LIPPMAN & ELLERY, BANKERS, NO. 9 BROAD-ST.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 24, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 2,940 bbls. Flour, 1,666 bags Corn Meal, 30¼ bushels Wheat, 5,800 bushels Corn, 625 bushels Barley, 75 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 939 bbls. Pork, 170 pkgs. Cut Meats, 162 pkgs. Lard, 189 pkgs. Beef, and 505 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $6 62½@$6 67½ for Pots, and (nominally) $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in rather more demand at 38c.@40c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request and steady, including Adamantine at 21c.@25½c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in less request and heavy in price. Java at 26a.@27c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23½c., Maracaibo at 19¼c.@22½c., Laguayra at 18¾c.@21c., Rio at 16c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17¼c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 20,649 bags, against sales of 24,980 bags —the latter including, according to Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SONS, "24,980 bags, and embrace 2,600 per *Alerte*, (resale,) 200 per *Wilhelmina*, and 154 per *E. Windsor*, at 19¼c.; 4,310 per *Guetzi*, 5,600 per *Talisman*, 3,978 per *J. M. Kirby*, 3,000 per *Scotsman*, and 3,050 per *Zircon*, and 1,515 per *E. Windsor*, at 19¾c. The market closes quiet at our quotations." The stock of all kinds amounts to 140,801 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 87,057 bags; Java, 1,745 government bags; Cuba, 4,294 bags; Maracaibo, 7,363 bags; Laguayra, 22,940 bags; St. Domingo, 300 bags; Ceylon, 8,484 bags; and other descriptions, 9,468 bags.

STOCK OF RIO.

New-Orleans, bags	9,000
Baltimore, bags	14,000
New-York, bags	87,057
Grand total, bags	110,057

COTTON—Has been in very limited demand at easier and irregular prices. Middlings, 35c.@37c. ₱ lb. Sales, since our last, 1,200 bales, against receipts of 2,667 bales. The week's exports from this port have been simply immense this week, having amounted to 22,277 bales, of a currency value of $3,882,769. Included in the exports have been 17,762 bales, valued at $3,109,643, to the single port of Liverpool.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,248
Receipts since April 1, 1866	36,561
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	171,971
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	738,348
Exports week ending this evening	22,277
Exports since April 1, 1866	63,371
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	416,167

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 25c.; Pacific E, 22c.; Pacific H, 24½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 52½c.; Anthony Manufacturing Company, 28c.; Rising River, 25c.; Palermo, 19c. Prints—Merrimack A, 21c.; Merrimack W, 20c.; Garner & Co., 19c.; Empire 11½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 17½c.; Portland, 12½c. Silesias—Massapequa, 35c.; Lonsdale, 22½c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 25c.; Bates, 16½c. Canton Flannels—Pemberton A, 50c.; Pemberton C, 35c.; Amoskeag C, 40c.; Amoskeag D, 35c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail in good demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyer's I X L, unchanged.

FEATHERS—Have been more sought after, at from 55c. for Common to 85c. for Choice Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate demand, at $3 85@$3 75 for No. 1 Canton, ₱ box.

FISH—There has been less activity in this line, and prices of Dry Cod have receded to $4 00@$6 00 per cwt. Mackerel and Herrings steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, closing firmly at an advance of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales, since our last, 15,250 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 60; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 50@$8 90, chiefly at $7 60@$8 10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 70@$9 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 60
Extra State	7 50	@ 8 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 70	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@ 9 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 15	@13 75
Extra Genesee	8 95	@13 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 20	@17 00

Southern Flour is doing better. Sales since our last, 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $9 70@$10 75 for poor to good, and $10 80@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is dearer. Sales, 500 bbls Extra at $7 80@$12 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet and heavy, including Superfine, at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $3 75@$4 for Western, $3 85@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been dull and heavy for most kinds of foreign.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—have been quiet and nominal in price.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand to-day at a decided improvement in prices, chiefly in the instance of the better grades of Spring, the available supply of which is very moderate. Sales since our last, 65,000 bushels, including very choice White Canada at $3; Amber Milwaukee, $1 87½, the latter rate for part of a load; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 85@$1 86; inferior to good old Milwaukee Club at $1 66@$1 80; No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 83, and amber State on private terms. Corn has been in moderate request at rather firmer rates. Sales 41,000 bushels, at 82c.@85c. for unsound, and 85c.@86c., in store and delivered, for sound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Oats are in request and steady, including State, at 62c.@65c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c.@57c., old Western at 57c.@59c., new Western at 43c.@50c., Canada at 58c.@60c. ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive. Sales, 2,500 bushels, at 80c. for Western, and 93c.@95c. for State, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale has been in moderate request at 55c.@80c. for poor to choice, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, at previous prices, including last year's crop at 20c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at unaltered figures.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at former quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been inquired for at $4 ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—Sole has attracted rather more attention at our quotations: SOLE—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good, light, 33c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 31c.@34c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy Cropped, good, 45c.@48c.; Hemlock Slaughter, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and E. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and E. A. Poor, all weights, 16c.@20c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 33c.@40c., cash, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 50 for common and $2 for lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in better demand, and has been quoted firm.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand and steady, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 80c.@76c.; Cuba at 35c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue dull and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine at 86c.@88c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 75@$15 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 25@$2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet but steady, including Cotton Wine at $1 22@$1 23; Bleached Whale at $1 25 @$1 30; Crude Sperm at $2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 75; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 29@1 31 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been lightly dealt in at 24c.@ 25c. for Crude, 38c.@40c. for Refined, in bond, and 65a.@67½c. for do. free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 9,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 60x64, 18c.; 1,000 do. 60x64, 12½c.; 5,000 do. 64x64, 12¼c. Market dull. Printers generally, as well as speculators, decline to buy at anything like present quotations, anticipating a decided further decline. Stocks of cloth on hand accumulating, and will be rapidly increased after the 1st of May, as several large contracts for several large mills' production then close.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and irregular to-day, though closing rather more firmly. Sales since our last, 5,950 bbls., in lots, at $26 25@$26 43¾ for new Mess, closing at $26 37½ cash; $25 25@ $25 50 for one year old Mess; $26 for new Prime Mess, $22@$22 12½ for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,350 bbls. new Mess, April, May, and June delivery, sellers' options, at $26 25@$26 62½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are pretty steady at 10¾c.@ 11¼c. for Shoulders, and 15¾c.@17c. for Hams; sales 310 pkgs. Bacon is inactive and depressed, including Cumberland Cut at 14¼c.@14¾c.; Short Rib at 14½c.; Long Ribbed, 14¾c.; Long Clear at 14¾c.; Short Clear 15c., ₱ lb.; sales equal to 265 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 12c. @12¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in less request and rather heavy; sales 615 tcs. and bbls. at 17¼c. @17¾c., and very choice at 19½c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand and steady at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@ $24 50 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 580 bbls. Tierce Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive at $38@$39 ₱ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Butter continues inactive at 45c.@55c. for poor to prime; 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 40c.@55c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese rules dull at 15c.@22c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quite dull at $11@$12 50 for Carolina, and $8 75@$9 12½ for Rangoon, ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been inactive at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Have attracted less attention, including Clover at 9c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 45@$2 65; and Timothy at $5 25@$5 75 ₱ bushel. The latter is very scarce in this market.

SKINS—Have been held above the views of buyers, and have been inactive.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, including Castile at 13c.@15¼c.; Colgate's Pale, at 12½c.; and Family at 13c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Have been in very limited request and irregular in prices.

SUGARS—Have been in less demand and heavy. Sales since our last, 450 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@13¼c.; and 117 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good Grocers' at 10¾c.@11¾c.; Refining at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 13¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART have reduced the price of their hards and soft white A Sugar ¾c. ₱ lb., now quoting them thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 15¾c.; White A, 14¾c.; and Yellow C, 14¼c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 118,000 lbs., at 16¾c.@18¾c. ₱ lb., part for May delivery.

TALLOW—Sales 112,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c., and 60,000 lbs. Grease at 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at drooping prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 65 bbls. at $3 26½@$3 27 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 900 bales Cotton at 5-16d., by sailing vessel, and ¾d., by steamer, ₱ lb. For Glasgow, by steamer, 50 tierces Beef at 5s. ₱ tierce, and 200 boxes Bacon at 20s. ₱ ton.

Corporation Sale of Leases of Docks, Piers, Slips, &c.

Yesterday the leases of the following property belonging to the Corporation were disposed of at public auction. The attendance at the sale was quite large and the bidding spirited, a large advance on the present rentals being realized.

MR. CHARLES E. LOEW, Collector of the City Revenue, officiated as auctioneer. He called particular attention to the following among the conditions of the sale:

The lessees will be required to take the piers, wharves, and bulkheads in the condition they may be in on the 1st day of May, 1866, and repair and dredge the same, if necessary, and whenever necessary, at their own cost and expense.

The lessees during the continuance of the lease will be required to keep the wharves, piers and bulkheads, and each and every part of the same, in good condition and safe and proper repair, including the string-pieces and superficial portions thereof, for safe usage, at their own expense, and will also be required to dredge out and keep the water in the slips adjacent to said wharves, piers and bulkheads to a proper depth, at their own cost and expense, the Corporation not to be at any expense whatever for or on account of any rebuilding, extending, widening, or dredging, or for or on account of any alterations, repairs or improvements, and all alterations and improvements of whatever nature or kind are to revert to the Corporation, without charge or deduction, at the expiration of the term, or other sooner termination thereof.

In default of the lessees repairing or dredging the piers, wharves, bulkheads when necessary, the Comptroller may, at his option, after first giving five days' notice in writing, repair or dredge the same, as may be necessary, at the cost of such repairing or dredging to be at the expense of the lessees, and to be charged and payable whenever any rent may be due and payable.

MR. LOEW said that he was sorry to have to inform those present that an injunction sued out by the present lessees had just been served on the Comptroller, forbidding him to dispose of Piers Nos. 13, 15, 20 and 29 North River, and Piers Nos. 40 and 41 East River, and consequently these lots would be withdrawn, and thus the City would be a loser of something like $100,000, these piers being among the most desirable offered.

The sale was then proceeded with, and the leases of the following piers, &c., were disposed of for a term of ten years, from the 1st of May next, at the following annual rentals:

NORTH RIVER.

Pier No. 32, with half of the bulkheads between Piers Nos. 32 and 31, and Nos. 32 and 33. J. N. POTTER, $10,500. Now lets for $5,100.

South half of Pier No. 33, with half of the bulkhead between Piers Nos. 33 and 32. S. CORNELL, $6,000. Now lets for $2,500.

North half of Pier No. 34. JACOB SMITH, $6,000. Now lets for $2,700.

Pier No. 48, foot of Clarkson-street. National S. N. Co., $12,200.

Pier No. 50, foot of Morton-street. GEORGE MACKENZIE, $12,400. Now lets for $7,600.

EAST RIVER.

Lower half of Pier No. 12, with 102 feet 6 inches of bulkhead. R. P. HILL, $4,100. Now lets for $3,000.

Upper half of Pier No. 18, with half of bulkhead. R. P. HILL, $8,500. Now lets for $2,000.

Lower half of Pier No. 19, with half of bulkhead. MR. DANTON, $4,900. Now lets for $3,000.

Upper half of Pier No. 20, with half of bulkhead. MR. DANTON, $4,400. Now lets for $3,500.

Lower half of Pier No. 21, with half of bulkhead, $4,500. Now lets for $2,900.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 33 and 34, and lower half of Pier No. 34. Metropolitan Steam Navigation Company, $3,500. Now lets for $2,800.

Pier No. 43, with half of bulkhead. WILLIAM A. FREEBORN, $4,000. Now lets for $3,000.

Pier No. 46. J. D. B. PUTNAM, $4,900. Now lets for $3,600.

Pier No. 48. WILLIAM A. FREEBORN, $4,100. Now lets for $3,000.

Upper half of Stanton-st. pier. WESLEY SMITH, $3,300. Now lets for $775.

MARKET CELLARS.

The leases of cellars und er Washington Market were withdrawn, the city being about to rebuild them.

ESSEX MARKET.

Cellar No. 3, $215: No. 5, $200; Nos. 8 and 9, together, $450.

FRANKLIN MARKET.

Lofts over Franklin Market, $4,000. Now let for $260.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

GRAND LARCENY.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS, of No. 84 Wooster-street, had a complete set of table knives, forks and spoons, valued at $54, stolen from his residence yesterday morning. Subsequently the greater portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of JOHN JONES, (colored,) who was arrested by Officer ALLASCHY, of the Eighth Precinct. The accused was committed to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, in default of $1,500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

STEALING COTTON.

THOMAS GOGHUN and ROBERT PATTERSON, boatmen, were arrested yesterday by Officer KELLEY, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a bale of cotton, valued at $190, from JOSEPH RAGLAND, of No. 105 Front-street. The prisoners were found in a boat about 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning, having in their possession a quantity of cotton, in packages similar to those used by the complainant. They were held for examination.

PERSONAL.—Testimonials from the English Government have been received by the acting Collector of this port, through the State Department, for Capt. GADSDEN, of the steamer *Arago*, Capt. BABBADGE, of the schooner *Cyclone*, and Capt. ROBINSON, of the ship *Therese*.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The steamer *Armenia* will commence her regular trips to Albany on the 30th inst., leaving this City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:30 A. M., from the foot of Desbrosses-street.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

MONDAY, April 23, 1866—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number seventeen City Hall.

Present—WILLIAM GREEN, President, in the chair, and the following named members:

Councilmen Keenan, Long, Stacom, Flynn, Robinson, O'Brien, Costello, Hartman, Brinkman, Koster, Watts, Keech, Green, Mackay, Kellogg, Tyng, Thomas, Halloran, Roberts, Pullman, Hettrick, Imlay—23.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Costello—

Resolved, That the salary of the lighter of the City Hall be and the same is hereby increased from the sum of five hundred dollars to seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Thomas—

Resolved, That a pier and bulkhead to extend to the Harbor Commissioners' line, be constructed at the foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River, and the Street Commissioner is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for the same immediately, and the sum of fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to cover the expenses of said improvement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Councilman Imlay—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid on the west side of Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-first-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Councilman Tyng—

Resolved, That the Corporation Attorney be directed to prosecute immediately all persons who have failed to comply with the terms of the ordinance passed February twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, "to regulate permits for street-stands, show-cases, signs, stairways, hoistways and deliveries."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to remove all street-stands, show-cases, signs or stairways, or hoistways over the sidewal

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, six houses, recently built, all in perfect order and ready for immediate occupancy, with from 3 to 5 acres of land each, in Cottage Park, situated on Grace Church-street road, about 10 minutes' drive from Rye or Portchester depot. The property is situated in one of the most select neighborhoods in the county, and it is seldom such an opportunity offers to persons desirous of purchasing country homes. Each plot can be divided from the others, or parties purchasing can beautify and improve their grounds together. Seven trains daily each way from Rye to Portchester. Steamboat landing 5 minutes' walk from the property. Four unimproved plots in the park will also be sold at the same time. The 9½ and 11½ trains from 27th-st. will arrive in time for the sale. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on the property. Photographs of the houses and lithographic maps of the park can be seen at the office, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.

Magnificent country seat at Ravenswood, L. I.....	$30,000
Magnificent country seat at Ravenswood, L. I.....	7,000
Magnificent country seat at Staten Island, 17 acres.	12,000
Very handsome place, lot 100x480, choice fruits, house furnished, modern improvements.....	10,000
Elegant mansion and grounds at Newton, N. J.....	20,000
Elegant mansion and grounds at Orange, N. J....	15,000
Elegant mansion and grounds at Newark, N. J....	12,000
Elegant mansion and grounds at Newark, N. J....	25,000
Elegant mansion and grounds at Newark, N. J....	30,000
Very desirable house, with water view, on north shore, Staten Island.....	6,000

FOR RENT.

Magnificent country seat, furnished, Staten Island.	$2,000
Magnificent country seat, Astoria, L. I.....	2,000
House and 3 acres, furnished, Stratford, Conn....	1,000
House and 4 acres, furnished, Bloomfield, N. J., month.....	200
Very desirable house, handsomely furnished, Staten Island, month.....	250
Houses, &c., &c., Staten Island.....	900

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 56 9th-st., near 6th-av.,; house 32x60 feet, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, including fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 42x65; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 13 well-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deadened; water thrown on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, and sloping to the water; fronting the Boston post road, and sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden, &c. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A NEAT COTTAGE house, two stories and attic, with a large piazza extending on two sides; is well and faithfully built for the present owner; has bath-room, water-closet, hot and cold water, gas and furnace, and is complete and perfect order. The grounds contain an acre of land, filled with choice shrubbery, a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; a large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making it altogether one of the most delightful residences in the town, commanding most beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson and surrounding country. Further particulars can be obtained on application to Mr. C. W. SKYMOUR, No. 13 Pine-st.; to W. N. SEYMOUR, on the premises; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Gesty House; or at No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Charles Chauncey, Esq., situated at Burlington, N. J., 20 miles from Philadelphia, 97 miles from New-York, three minutes' walk from depot; good communication by the Delaware River; the house is large, consisting of a main building, with two wings, and has an ice-house in close by; back of the house are fine shade trees, and on each side is a beautiful lawn, ornamental trees, and extending full lawn filled with ornamental trees, and extending to the back street. On the other side of the street is a stable, with stabling for two or three horses, and rooms for several carriages, with vegetable and fruit garden, with choice pears, plums and peaches in abundance and variety; there is a greenhouse and gardener's house on this part of the property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE

HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, JUSTUS H. PHELPS.
We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, on Long Island and New-Jersey,

SOME VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

For sale, at New-Market, N. J., near Plainfield, one minute's walk from depot, a most comfortable house, with ten rooms and attic, convenient outbuildings, with one acre of land, well fenced, and planted with fruit and ornamental trees, and an abundance of small fruits; healthy locality; very healthful, and pleasant neighborhood. Address Box No. 3,097 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST in a large Yellow Pine Timber Tract and Sawmill, situated on the Ogeechee River and Georgia Central Railroad, in the State of Georgia, together with all the stock and fixtures, consisting of 50 mules and horses, 10 pairs timber wheels, dwelling house, store, blacksmith shop, stock in store, stables, and other improvements, forming a full equipment complete, and all the hands, for all will remain with the purchaser. A partner will be taken or the whole sold on accommodating terms. The location is particularly healthy, and the investment in every way desirable. For further particulars apply to DAVIDSON & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barn, stable, ice-house, &c., in excellent order and repair; all of the best materials; the house and stables on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if required. For further particulars on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., or Windsor River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BARKER, Cashier Hudson River Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE NEW country residence on Mount-av., at East Orange, N. J.; also eligible, healthful and attractive; 4 minutes' walk from junction station on Morris and Essex Railroad, and one hour from New-York; 2 minutes from Newark horse cars; about 1½ acres of land; fine old shade trees, fruit, &c.; large double house, two stories, with finished attic and basement, built in the best style, with modern improvements, bath-room, &c.; suitable stables attached; price $13,000. Inquire of owner on adjoining premises; possession at once; if not sold by April 30, to let.
J. M. RANDALL.

FOR SALE—TO IRON OR STEEL MANUFACTURERS—The property known as the New-York Steel Company's Works, situated on Staten Island, in the town of Northfield, Richmond County, New-York, with 14 acres of land and the buildings thereon, containing all the necessary machinery and furnaces for making steel and iron; the whole complete and in good running order. Drawings and diagrams may be seen by applying to COURTLANDT PALMER, or CHARLES D. GIBSON, Trustees, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A FIRST-class residence, in a location unsurpassed, (near the East Rock,) with views as fine as any in the vicinity. The house is large, (about 50 feet square;) outbuildings good and substantial; garden and grounds very productive; well laid out; fruit and shade trees in great variety; small fruits of all kinds, and in fact all the appurtenances for a first-class residence in one of the most beautiful cities in the United States, combining both city and country. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE RESIDENCES—Three fine Philadelphia brick three-story attic dwellings, Nos. 22, 24, 26 Morton-st., between Wythe and Bedford-avs., Brooklyn. Positive sale, separate parcels, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, THURSDAY, April 26, at noon, by SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL, Esq., Referee. Houses contain modern improvements; each would rent for about $1,000; within ten minutes' walk from ferries, and most desirable and proverbially healthy location in Brooklyn.

BOILING SPRING, NEW-JERSEY—BUSINESS men in want of country residence, with rapid, prompt and frequent trains, should look at this locality, the first station on the Erie Railroad, a broad guage national highway; ten trains each way daily; annual commutation $50; 29 minutes from New-York. 34 minutes from Jersey City; new cottages for sale, $3,000, $6,000 and $10,000; also acre building sites, $500 each. Apply to GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and underpinning (filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.
Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av., $4,250 each.
Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway, New-York.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AT GREENWICH for sale, one hour from the City; grounds beautiful with shrubbery and fruit trees; quite near the depot; house and out-houses large and nearly new; fine view of the Sound; 36 trains and 2 steamboats a day from the City daily; a residence replete with every comfort and luxury, and in a healthy locality. Inquire at the Southern Land Office, No. 62 Broadway, or A. E. MATHER, Greenwich, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE, containing 8 rooms, lot about 75 by 150 feet, beautifully located at Morningside, N. J., on the shore of New-York Bay, 20 minutes from New-York by Central Railroad, or 40 minutes by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, at all hours. Inquire of R. TAYLOR SMITTEN, No. 57 Cortlandt-st., or V. HARRIS, No. 18 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with about 30 acres of good land, fine shade lawn, garden, abundance of fruit, &c.; house contains some sixteen rooms, with marble mantels, mahogany doors, one hour from City, ten minutes from depot at Morrisania, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; will be sold with or without the furniture, and horses, carriages, wagons, &c., if required. For particulars, where to see property, and photograph of house, apply at No. 230 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR GREENPORT, L. I., THE place known as Walnut Grove, the residence of the late Dr. F. W. Lord; there are 53 acres of land, 17 of which are woodland, 5 acres of pear trees, and the balance in cultivation; the house is boarded and painted, and has been lately repaired; the place is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound, on the south by the main road, and is a most desirable seaside residence. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A first-class house, with all modern improvements, about one acre of land, has 13 finished rooms, within two minutes' walk of railroad depot and 40 minutes from New-York. Good location. Price $7,000. Terms easy. Rent $1,000 in advance. Apply at No. 173 Broadway, Elizabeth, N. J.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT ROSEVILLE, BETween Newark and Orange, N. J.; eight rooms; good cellar, barn, hen-house, plenty of fruit, good outbuildings and six lots of ground. Price $7,000. Inquire of GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or WM. T. HAR, No. 230 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A BEAUTIful residence, of 8 acres, large shade and fruit trees, 1 mile from side of the City, for sale; or would exchange for first-class City property; price $12,000. Apply to FRED. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 West 15th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY RESidence, situated on the Boston Turnpike, between Mamaroneck and New Rochelle, 1 mile from Mamaroneck depot, containing 25 acres, and a splendid view of Long Island Sound. For further particulars inquire of A. H. ASHBURN, No. 70 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat on Staten Island, Cebra-av., (Castleton Heights); house contains 20 rooms, all modern improvements, with outbuildings complete and 10 acres of ground; location perfectly healthy; view unsurpassed. Apply to CHAS. BENGEN, No. 43 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRANOE, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER property, a fine Jersey farm of 100 acres, 1¼ hours from City, on New-York and Millstone Railroad, in sight of depot; good buildings; fine, healthy neighborhood; will be sold at a sacrifice. Address J. C. BELDEN, Middlebush, N. J.

FARM OF 145 ACRES, 3 MILES FROM New-Brunswick, under fine state of cultivation, and good fences, well watered; soil well adapted to hay and grazing; good large house and extensive outbuildings; good neighborhood, good schools and good churches. EUTHER HARDENBERGH, 76 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE late residence of Mr. Edward Beeh, on South-av.; house 37 feet front, with extension and conservatory, large garden, stable and carriage-house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to EDWARD BEOH & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, commodious house, with extra lot and all modern improvements, newly painted and painted throughout, and in complete order, ready for immediate occupancy; to a responsible party terms will be liberal. Address H., Box No. 4,618 Post-office, New-York.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, 1¼ MILES FROM the station, an excellent house with about three acres of land, good outbuildings, fruit, water, &c.; fine evergreens, apples, peaches, &c.; a very desirable and cheap place. Inquire of A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 44 Cortlandt-st., or of DAVID McCORD, Sing Sing.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated; one hour from New-York; for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY R. BLACKWELL, No. 49 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A HANDSOME and gothic cottage, complete in every respect, with fine large grounds, stable, &c.; in the very best neighborhood; commanding a splendid view of the river; price $12,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES. 120 locations and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

$1,500 WILL BUY A PLEASANT house in Rahway, N. J., near the depot, and in good order; only a small portion cash. T. BAINBRIDGE, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, No. 140 Church-st., shoe floor.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from City by depot,) for sale at $12,500. For full particulars of the Park and its advantages, see the Independent, or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUNTRY RESIdence situated on Newark Bay, near Bergen Point, fifty minutes from Jersey City. HENDERSON, No. 73 and 75 Nassau-st., or No. 77 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, DWELLING-house in complete order, with stable and garden; five bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, &c. Terms easy. Apply to C. H. ROOSEVELT, No. 15 Nassau-st., or at New-Rochelle.

YONKERS—A FINE MANSION FOR SALE, 18 rooms, modern improvements, splendid view of the Hudson; one-half acre, good shade, fruit, stable, &c.; very cheap, only $16,000. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

$5,500 WILL BUY A HOUSE AND barn, with three acres, on high ground, three minutes' from depot; house in perfect order; nine rooms and cellar; good fruit and water; must be sold; possession at once. WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT 2½ miles south of Poughkeepsie, on the water; perfectly appointed, with 25 acres of land; furniture in good order; small green-house; stable. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk from depot, a house and four lots; location first-class; terms easy. Inquire of A. J. BUTLER, No. 24 West 9th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE NEAR Englewood, just finished, containing fifteen rooms, with three acres of land, two of them being orchard. Inquire of JOS. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

THREE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP three-story houses, on 84th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, No. 43 West 21st-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, ON EXCHANGE—A FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large store house, furnished or unfurnished, and three frame houses, with an acre of land, in Orange, N. J.; a respectable tenant required, with credit, unincumbered. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, A magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for more than 8 miles; and consisting of a large HOUSE, large and in complete order, and containing 16 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary washbasins and furnaces, and conveniently fitted out with brussels and three-ply carpets. Said house is newly and handsomely furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c.—all first-class.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape lawns, shrubbery, graveled walks, Summer houses, statuary and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of every kind in great abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN of over one and a half acres, with hot beds, green-house, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The rent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The rent, sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be laid with this Spring, and gas introduced into the street. Immediate possession given.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to
P. A. PEYTON, No. 374 Bowery, New-York.

FARMS.
COUNTRY RESIDENCES, &C.,
For sale and to let by
THOMAS L. McCANLIS,
No. 447 8th-av.

$5,000.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, N. J.—One hour from New-York; a beautiful cottage, with one acre of land, with ornamental and fruit trees, and grape-vines and other fruits in garden, a stream of running water, a large fine barn and other outbuildings, all in good order, and a perfectly healthy location; by railroad to Newark and horse-car near the house; worth $6,000; will be sold for $5,000, as the owner has another place in the vicinity. Apply to WM. PETTY, Irvington, or owner, Box No. 4,222 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—FARM AND RESIDENCE, CONtaining 82 acres of first quality of land, situated one mile from Owasa Village, on the banks of the Susquehanna River, and on the line of the Erie Railroad; 35 acres under cultivation, balance wood lot; fine fruit orchard of apples, pears, &c. The buildings are first-class and new, consisting of large carriage-house, tenant-house, &c., all new and convenient. The situation for a residence, for beauty and healthfulness is unsurpassed; in this respect the location of the country. For further terms apply to WM. B. LEONARD, No. 20, in the rear of the office of George Catlin.

HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED TO LET—Situated at the centre of this very healthy and pleasant village of West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., 2 miles distant from this City; house contains 23 rooms, with all modern conveniences; an abundance of very fine fruit on the premises, and a fine garden. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, Westport, Conn.

TO LET—SITUATED ON LITTLE NECK BAY, near Flushing, L. I., a large house fully furnished, with grounds, garden and other conveniences, the residence of the late A. H. Mickle, within nine miles of the City and a few minutes' walk from the depot; Sidence cars will run at all hours. For terms apply to WM. E. FAWRENCE, No. 36 Broadway, or on the premises of Mrs. A. H. MICKLE.

TO LET AT RED BANK, N. J.—A FURnished house of 12 rooms, near the depot, on the Shrewsbury River; 40 miles from Long Branch, 1½ hours from the City; good bathing, sailing and fishing; plenty of shade, fruit, garden and stabling; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes; will be let for the season or year, from June 1, on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE B. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank, N. J.

TO LET—FIVE HANDSOME NEW DWELLING-houses at Woodside, Queens County, Long Island, three miles from Jamaica and Flushing. Six trains daily to and from New-York. Six trains daily to Hunter's Point, which is 5 minutes' walk from the houses. Apply to JAMES M. MILLER, No. 22 Pine-st., New-York, or A. P. MILES, at Woodside.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER—A TWO-story brick house, furnished, in good garden and barn in attached yard, with spring water, situated in the village of West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, a short drive from Lenox, on the line of the Housatonic Railroad. For Hudson and Housatonic Railroad. For further information, address R. K. ELLIS, West Stockbridge, Mass.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, L. I., FIRST-CLASS furnished house; 11 rooms above basement, six bedrooms, hot and cold water, bathroom, water-closets, &c.; 15 acres; stable, carriage-house, two horses, carriages, cows, &c.; all kinds in abundance; good garden; possession at once. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, NEW-JERSEY—A furnished house of eight rooms, garret and cellar, with 10 acres pasture and wood; fronting the mountain slope, and commanding prospect; one minute from station; one hour by rail from New-York; rent $400. Apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, No. 126 2d-av., in the forenoon.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, TO A CAREFUL responsible private family only, A THOROUGHLY furnished house, with 11 rooms, fully furnished, situation very pleasant for Summer; rent $125 per month for whole, or some rooms would be reserved if preferred. Apply at the house, between 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., or at No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT FLUSHING and on the Hudson, in complete order and with all necessary requirements; some of them are of the very best description. Also, a number of unfurnished houses adjoining the village of Flushing, with bathroom and all conveniences.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL VILLAGE, 60 MILES from New-York and 5 miles from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, a handsome two-story double house, with eight rooms; unfurnished, price $225 per annum. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED (including Phelan billiard-table) in very desirable location, in Orange, N. J., a large, double house, with 12 rooms; price $75 per month; also, a two-story double house, with 8 rooms, unfurnished, price $225 per annum. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR FOUR TO SIX months, a nice house suitable for a large family; has nice grounds, shade trees, stable, and garden all ready planted. Apply to W. F. CORWEBB & CO., No. 199 Front-st., New-York.

TO LET AT YORKVILLE—A NICE TWO-story basement and attic frame house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, with two lots, in a good location; possession of part can be had immediately; rent $300. S. THOMSON & SON, No. 1,330 3d-av., near 63d-st.

TO LET—A COMMODIOUS MANSION CONtaining sixteen rooms, spacious parlors, billiard-rooms, dining-hall, two acres shaded, fine well, pump and range in the kitchen; rent $800. Apply to THOMAS BASSFORD, Fordham.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front houses in a good locality up town; have just finished; will be rented only to small private family. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence, furnished, for the Summer, 4½ miles West of Newburgh; house contains 14 rooms; stable, carriage and barn; three acres of land; all kinds of fruits. Apply to J. BALDWIN, No. 84 2d-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BRICK BUILDING, suitable for private stable; two stories in height; 20 feet by 65 feet; in rear of No. 1,000 3d-av. Inquire of PHILLIPS WEEKS, No. 37 Washington market.

YONKERS, A COTTAGE TO LET WITH half acre, shade, fruit, &c.; also a large tower house with modern improvements; good view of the Hudson; for six months or a year. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT ON 19th-st., near 8th-av., and on 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire at No. 39 Broad-st., Room No. 12, of D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment store, No. 82 Warren-st.; will be rented separately or together. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 98 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF the third to a genteel small family, in house No. 170 East 30th-st.; neighborhood of Lexington-av. Apply on the premises, or to 47 Cortlandt-st., No. 221 8th-av.

A BROWN-STONE, THOROUGHLY-FURnished house to let for one year; rent moderate; neighborhood unexceptionable. No. 260 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT, CORNER ROOM on second floor, corner of Canal and Greene sts., suitable for any light business or family. Apply in the store, same building.

TO LET—IN 82D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH av., four-story high stoop. Rent $2,000. In 62d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Rent $1,000. Apply at the houses.

TO LET—FOR TWO YEARS A FOUR-STORY English basement and furnished house in West 20th-st.; $1,800; also a furnished brown-stone house in Lexington-av.; $250 per month. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A FINE PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON 45th-av., below 42d-st., will be let on fair terms, either furnished or unfurnished, this week, to a private family. Address A. B. C., Box No. 4,451 General Post-office.

TO LET—IN THE COUNTRY IN A PLEASANT and healthy location, part of a furnished residence for the season or year; terms reasonable. Address J. A. S., Box No. 173 Times Office.

OFFICE TO RENT—ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway and Cortlandt-st., with an abundance of light, and up only two easy flights of stairs. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 11, Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &C., AT moderate rates, in the building Nos. 139 and 141 Water-st., Brooklyn; size 100x45; well lighted. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 952 BROADWAY, WITH or without the basement, will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. BRADLEY, No. 622 Broadway, near 20th-st. Store $1,200; basement $650.

SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-avs., a private family will rent furnished rooms, very cheap, only $16,000. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

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THREE BROWN-STONE, HIGH-STOOP three-story houses, on 84th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Apply to FREDERICK E. WESTBROOK, No. 43 West 21st-st., or on premises.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house No. 204 2d-av.; house 17½x80; lot 17½x108; has front and back stairs; elegant mantels, and is in complete order. Apply to ABNER L. KELLY, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 128 Dean-st., Brooklyn, to let from June 1 to October 1, at a low rent. The house is completely and handsomely furnished. Apply on the premises or at G. W. WALLIS' office, No. 29 Trinity Buildings, 111 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR BOARD.—A family of adults will rent their furnished house to board of owner and wife, paying cash for the remaining three. Address MARTIN, Williamsburgh Post-office.

TO LET—IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, very desirable furnished and unfurnished houses; also, country residences.
FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 256 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE, COMPLETELY FURnished house, 21 rooms, on Union-square, admirably adapted for residence, private or public. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 202½ 4th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 12 rooms with or without board, three minutes from Central Park and five from 3d-av.; neighborhood quiet. Address JOHNSON, Station D.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE to rent, with garden and fruit, convenient to the depot; possession given for the 1st of May. Apply to R. H. GRAVES & CO., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

STEAM POWER.—TWO FLOORS IN THE building Nos. 139 and 201 Water-st., Brooklyn; size 100x45; well lighted. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 952 BROADWAY, WITH or without the basement, will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. BRADLEY, No. 622 Broadway, near 20th-st. Store $1,200; basement $650.

SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH-avs., a private family will rent furnished rooms, very cheap, only $16,000. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, No. 4 Dock-st., Yonkers.

A SPACIOUS HALL FOR SALESROOM on second floor to let, for business, gallery, &c.; also corner rooms, No. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

HOUSE TO LET, OR FOR SALE, ON LONG Island, about sixty-five miles from New-York, in a pleasant and healthy location. For particulars, inquire of N. M. TERRY, No. 108 South-st.

DESK ROOM TO LET, WITH USE OF desk; location, Broadway, near Wall, ground floor; rent low. Address Box No. 4,196 Post-office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS from May 1, the four-story, brown-stone English basement house, 329 West 22d-st. Inquire on the premises.

CARPENTER SHOP TO LET—NO. 45 Thomas-st.; has three floors. T. H. RODMAN, No. 54 William-st.

TO LEASE—LOTS IN 71ST AND 72D STS., BEtween 8th and 9th avs., near Central Park. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, No. 207 West 27th-st.

TO LET.

SPLENDID BANKING ROOM AND OFFICES TO LET,

in the spacious building No. 5 Broadway, opposite Exchange-place, newly fitted up in a superior manner, heated with steam, and with all modern improvements. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AT EYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—The late residence of A. Bradford, Jr.; house modern, with improvements and fully furnished; carriage-house and stable, large and convenient; grounds five acres, beautifully laid out and finely shaded; icehouse, filled; garden and fruit; rent $400 per month to Nov. 1. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO RENT—NEAR MOUNT VERNON DEPOT, A neat cottage, one and a half-story, handsomely furnished and in fine order, with furnace and other conveniences, with use of cow and pasturage for the same; good stable, garden, and fruits in abundance. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
BANKS, BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, RAILWAY, INSURANCE AND OTHER COMPANIES,
In Buildings Nos. 36, 38, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 76, and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49 and 53 NEW-STREET,
ALL NEAR WALL-STREET.
Nos. 4, 6, 9, 11, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 50 BROAD-ST.
Nos. 4 and 10 WALL-ST.
And Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 19 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place.

$500.—COUNTRY HOUSE FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER TO LET—Hasbrouck Cottage, Luzerne County, New-York, on the shore of the Lake of Luzerne, 5 miles from Saratoga Springs by rail, 16 miles from Lake George, has six bedrooms, beside parlor, dining-room, saloon, two kitchens, pantries, hot and cold baths, and water-closets; about seven acres of ground, filled with shrubbery, sloping down to the lake, ten minutes' walk from the railway station. Also ice-house filled with ice, wood-house filled with wood prepared for use, and garden planted.
Also, Hare's Cottage, adjoining; contains parlor, dining room, bummer kitchen and four bed-rooms furnished, and about one acre of land.
Also, Hare's Cottage, adjoining; contains parlor, dining room, Summer kitchen and four bed-rooms furnished, and about one acre of land.
Also, Hare's House, adjoining; contains parlor, dining room, Summer kitchen and four bed-rooms furnished, and about one acre of land.
Refer to Mr. R. J. Bowdoin, No. 2 William-st., or Mr. O. W. C. Schack, No. 30 New-st., or to the subscriber, by letter or in person, upon the premises.
B. C. BUTLER.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, at a place of great resort, a fine house of twenty rooms, with spacious outbuildings and 26 acres of land, rooms filled; lake and mountain scenery; perfectly healthy. The advertiser and family of five persons will board with the letter, and the terms will be very low to a good party. Apply to F. A. CHAPMAN, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE CONTAINING 10 rooms, with fine kitchen adjoining, and all modern improvements, pleasantly situated on the Hudson River; carriage-house and stabling; ample and convenient; farming land stocked with fruit trees, and very desirable for a permanent residence, within 10 minutes' walk of the West Flushing Railroad depot. Apply to LEVER-ICH & CO., No. 211 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON THROG'S NECK ON THE EAST RIVER, FURNISHED—A commodious house, carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled,) good garden, fruit, &c.; within a short walk of steamboat landing. Apply to WILLIAM H. HARING, Security Life Insurance Company, No. 81 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE NO. 19 West 54th-st.; room for four stalls in this first-class private stable, 54th-av. with carriage-room, separate stalls, harness-rooms, &c.; stalls for cows, hay-loft, feed-chests, harness-rooms, &c.; stalls for cows, ground, and stable new, light and perfectly ventilated. Possession May 1. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 122 Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LARGE BEAUTIful residence, furnished; good outbuildings, abundance of fruits, shade, &c. Others at Newburgh, Bloomfield, ten-Duyvil, Inwood, &c., two horses, carriages, Riverdale, Jamaica, and other localities. $30 to $300 per month.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES, THREE-STORY AND basement, with modern conveniences, on south side of Cutting-place, East 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of C. H. BLATCHFORD, at the building now erecting on the corner of 2d-av. and 41st-st, or to WM. F. MOTT, Jr., No. 83 Irving-place and No. 13 Broad-st.

TO LET ON BERGEN HILL, N. J.—PARTly furnished, a nice two-story cottage house, containing ten roo

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE, James Wehli, assisted by Mr. Richard Hoffman, Mrs. Marie Abbot, Mlle. Frida de Gebele, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell. Musical Director, Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich.

WINTER GARDEN,
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE FAIRY CIRCLE IN AND OUT OF PLACE, and THE HAPPY MAN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Characters by J. C. Cowper, George Becks, J. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Bateman, and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Pope, Ward, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Carman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½, PHORTY THIEVES; Or, YE ROBBERS ON BASKET HORSES, THE HUNTER OF THE ALPS, and THE FOREST KEEPER.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, the pantomime of JACK AND GILL.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW. THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock: EARTHQUAKE; Or, THE SPECTRE OF THE NILE. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. THE SPHINX, INFANT DRUMMER, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE BLEEPLANT. LES MISERABLES—OLD TIME'S ROCKS, and SHYLOCK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING—BLIND TOM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC, by Messrs. W. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, G. Matzka, F. Bergner.

CLINTON HALL,
Astor-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, First Grand Entertainment of Mohawk Section, No. 6, C. O. T.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Beethoven's Opera, FIDELIO. Grand Cast. Mme. Bertha Johannsen, Mme. Johanna Rotter, Joseph Hermann, Theodore Habelman, Franz Damrand, Heinrich Steincke, Otto Lehman.

GYMASTIC AND FENCING ACADEMY.
No. 161 5th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by THE TIMES and the *Herald* respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid on the advertisements of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of the *Herald:*

Paper.	1864. No. of Lines.	1865. No. of Lines.	Total. No. of Lines.
TIMES	1,645,413	1,896,080	3,541,493
Herald	1,443,837	1,655,480	3,099,317
TIMES excess.	201,576	240,600	442,176
TIMES excess in columns.	775	923	1,700

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included).....$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, with three days later intelligence from Europe. The Austro-Prussian complication was still unsettled, and preparations for war on either side were carried on with unremitted vigor. The belief in an alliance between Italy and Prussia was gaining strength; and from the fact that Marshal NIEL, who commands one of the great military divisions of France, had been in Paris some days *incognito*, it was inferred that if war should break out between Prussia and Austria, a corps of observation would be found on the Rhine, and that Marshal NIEL would have the command of it. Baron WERTHER, the Prussian Minister at Vienna, has declined to Count MENSDORFF the Prussian reply to the Austrian note of the 31st ult. The reply had created an unfavorable impression in government circles in Vienna, and an answer was dispatched which, it is said, partook of the character of an ultimatum, reproaching Prussia with the provocative language of her dispatches, and with intrigues with Italy. In the event of an unsatisfactory reply, Austria would immediately bring forward a motion in the Federal Diet for placing the Federal army upon a war footing. The war policy of the two Powers was meeting with decided opposition from the people, and meetings had been held, both in Prussia and Austria, to express the popular desire for an amicable settlement of the difficulty. Russia has addressed notes to Prussia and Austria, expressing hopes for continued peace. The news from other parts of Europe is unimportant.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. GUTHRIE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information as to whether officers of the Navy had been prevented from visiting Washington, for the purpose of personal appeal to the President and Congress in their own cases; the resolution was adopted. Mr. HOWE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of JEFFERSON DAVIS were made; adopted. The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was called up; the amendment of Mr. GRIMES to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the parties named, an amount not to exceed twelve per cent. of their original contract, was adopted; the bill was then postponed until to-day. The bill for the admission of Colorado was next taken up, Mr. SUMNER opposing, Mr. NYE advocating the measure.

In the House, the joint resolution to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara came up for discussion. Mr. J. M. HUMPHREY addressed the House in opposition to the measure, as a scheme concocted by men who were endeavoring to procure corporate rights accompanied by a donation of six millions from the Federal Government, and an attempt to override the principle of State rights over equity. The bill went over until to-day. On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, the House agreed to nonconcur in the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings, and to ask for a Committee of Conference. Mr. ASHLEY, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the organic acts of the several Territories. It prohibits legislative assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate powers, and requiring them to pass general laws for the purpose. It was read twice and referred. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States, the question being on the motion made by Mr. NIBLACK, to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next. Mr. NIBLACK withdrawing his motion to postpone, the question recurred on the amendments to the nineteenth section, which regulates the Subsistence Department. The discussion of the section relating to the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau was considerably animated, including a sparring episode between Messrs. BLAINE and CONKLING. An amendment was adopted limiting the continuance of the Bureau to six months. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of several railroad bills.

GENERAL NEWS.

A tragedy, rendered especially shocking by the attendant circumstances, occurred last Sunday in Hawkins County, Tenn. Rev. R. M. HICKEY was preaching the funeral sermon of a rebel soldier. While the sermon was progressing, two brothers named WALTERS manifested a disposition to disturb the audience. ELDRIDGE HAND, a citizen of that neighborhood, remonstrated with them, and an angry quarrel ensued. In the midst of it, one of the brothers drew a pistol on HAND, wounding him severely in the thigh. Upon this SAM SMITH, a soldier, killed WALTERS upon the spot. The other brother then opened fire upon SMITH, slightly wounding him. SMITH returned the fire, and the second brother fell mortally wounded.

The Montreal *Herald* of Monday says: "Dr. SLAYTER, one of the physicians who volunteered to attend the cholera patients on the *England*, was taken ill on Monday morning, and died of that disease on Tuesday night. The other Halifax medical men who were in the Quarantine hulk *Pyramus*, containing the patients, report the disease to be 'Asiatic cholera in its worst form.' Two other doctors, GARNIE and GOSSIP, were attacked with the disease, but have recovered. Eight of the passengers made their escape from the Quarantine ship, and it was feared they might spread the disease. Three cases of cholera have been reported at Halifax. Rev. Mr. MCISAAC, a Catholic priest of that city, had an attack, but at the last dates by mail was recovering."

In the examination of the case of ANTOINE PROBST, the murderer of the Dearing family, a letter has been received from the Captain of Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which PROBST said his accomplice was a member, in which he writes that there was not any such man as described by the prisoner in the company. This is another circumstance, of the many developed, going to shake the belief in PROBST's statements. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says that up to this time nothing whatever has been discovered in the least degree to strengthen his story. Of all the articles stolen from the farm-house, there are but two not now accounted for, and all but those have been traced to the possession of PROBST.

The Customs' authorities at Eastport have seized one hundred cases of arms, &c., consigned to the Fenian leaders. There are upward of four hundred Fenians in the immediate vicinity of Eastport, and the number is increasing. The steamer *New-York*, which arrived at Eastport on Friday last, landed, in addition to the Fenians, two companies of the Third U. S. Artillery. The Fenians are suspected of burning the extensive warehouses of R. BURNS, at Indian Island, causing a destruction of property to the amount of $6,000. Mr. BURNS was formerly Collector of the Port, and in the discharge of his duty had become obnoxious to the Fenians.

The Montreal (C. E.) *Gazette* of April 23 reports that Dr. SLAYTER, one of the physicians who volunteered to attend the cholera patients on the *England*, was taken ill on Monday morning, and died of that disease on Tuesday night. Two other doctors, GARNIE and GOSSIP, were attacked with the disease, but have recovered. Eight of the passengers made their escape from the quarantine ship, and it is feared may spread the disease. Three cases of cholera have also been reported at Halifax.

A dispatch from San Francisco states that the steamer *John L. Stephens*, on her last trip to Mazatlan, was seized at Cape St. Lucas by order of Gen. COVONA, of the Liberal army, and ransacked by the guard in search of contraband articles. The Captain entered a protest, but considered it expedient to effect a release by giving $500 cash and a bond for $1,500. The steamer then proceeded on her voyage.

The funeral of Judge THOS. PEGG, one of the delegates of the Cherokee Nation, took place in Washington yesterday. He was for the third of a century a prominent citizen or public official of the Cherokee Nation. As acting Chief he signed the bill abolishing slavery in the Cherokee Nation in February, 1863, the first legislative act abolishing slavery by any State or local authority in the United States.

JOHN W. CRAFTS, while cutting up pork at his establishment in South Boston yesterday, accidentally stumbled against a knife, cutting the main artery in his arm, and causing him to bleed to death in a few minutes.

The telegraph reports that the steamer *Continental*, with Mr. MERCER'S bevy of New-England girls on board, arrived yesterday at San Francisco.

At a recent election the other day at Portsmouth, Va., for local officers, the supporters of the President's policy were successful by large majorities.

Gen. GRANT was in Richmond last night, and attended the theatre to see HELEN WESTERN.

Judge LUCAS P. THOMPSON, of the Virginia Court of Appeals, died on Saturday at Staunton.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, received the Proclamation of Peril, bearing Gov. FENTON'S signature. The Board is thereby clothed with more than imperial powers, and in its measures for the protection of the City it may expend money without limit. Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent, submitted a detailed report of his observations on board the cholera ship at the Lower Quarantine, and the report was made a topic of animated discussion. The prevailing impression among the Commissioners was that there is a Circumlocution Office somewhere down in the harbor. Drs. CRANE and STONE reported that they had visited Ward's Island and verified the reports concerning cholera there in November and December last, Dr. SAYRE to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. PARKER reported a case of cholera at Rockland Lake, induced by eating fresh pork and drinking copiously of cold water. Col. N. B. BARTRAM sent in his resignation as Complaint Clerk, and Mr. GEORGE B. BOSWORTH was appointed to the place. Dr. LEE was appointed Inspector for Staten Island. Two more deaths occurred on board the hospital ship on Monday, and at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day there were eighty-two patients in hospital. Dr. HARRIS reported the number of deaths in the City last week at 421.

The Court of Appeals, yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of ROGER LAMB, the wife-murderer, whereby the case is sent back to the Court of General Sessions for retrial. The prisoner, LAMB, was first tried before Judge RUSSELL in the Court of Sessions in March, 1865, convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 5th of May, 1865. After the sentence of death was pronounced, his counsel, Mr. A. S. COHEN, applied for a writ of error and a stay of execution from the Supreme Court, which were granted. The exceptions taken on the trial were renewed and argued at much length before the General Term, and that Court, in consequence of some of the rulings of the Court below, ordered a new trial for the prisoner. From this decision District-Attorney HALL appealed to the Court of Appeals, where it was argued at the last term with the result as above stated. LAMB will probably be retried at the next term of the General Sessions before Judge RUSSELL.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Excise yesterday, a letter was received from the President of the Scandinavian Society, asking whether that Society—an association of Scandinavian families, who assemble occasionally for their own amusement and indulge in social pleasures—must take out license or banish wines from their janitor's cellar. The Board voted to print and distribute ten thousand copies of the License law and a like number of blank applications for license. Dr. STONE, and Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN were appointed a Committee to hear applications for license, and report at the next meeting of the Board. This is to be at two o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. J. G. WEBSTER delivered his second lecture on cholera, at the University, last evening, in which he treated on the best preventives known and the remedies agreed upon by the most experienced physicians as the safest and best. It is understood that the two lectures will shortly appear in pamphlet form.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. have commenced civil suits against WM. H. MILLS, OTTO BURSTENBINDER, J. H. PRENTICE and J. DEVAN—the alleged shippers of nitro-glycerine from this City to San Francisco—to recover the value of the Company's property destroyed in the latter city by the explosion of the 16th instant. The actions are brought in Supreme Court, and yesterday Mr. Justice CLERKE granted orders of arrest, holding the defendants to bail in the sum of $100,000.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE yesterday over the remains of JAMES H. BAILEY, whose death was the result of sleeping in a cabin where a charcoal fire had been lighted to ripen some fruit. In their verdict the Jury censured the owner of the cargo for not cautioning the employes on board the vessel.

Mr. ASA P. ROBINSON, civil engineer, addressed a deeply-interested audience at the Cooper Institute last evening, on the subject of "The Proposed Underground Railroad."

A Corporation sale of leases of piers, docks, market cellars, &c., took place yesterday. A large advance on the present rentals was realized.

Gold and Exchange were a fraction higher yesterday on the late foreign news. Gold 126⅞; bills on London 107⅝@107¾. There was a further rise in Government 5-20s. and 10-40s. The latter advanced to 95¾. The Railway speculation buoyant. Money 4@5 ₱ cent. to the brokers.

Breadstuffs were in more demand yesterday; flour and wheat were dearer. Cotton was depressed and cheaper. Provisions were unsettled. Groceries were rather dull. Freights quiet.

The cattle market closed dull. But few beeves, however, were not sold on Tuesday, P. M. Dealers complained sorely of a hard market. The receipts of beef cattle for the week numbered 6,648 at all the yards. Most of the sales were made about 1c. ₱ lb. less than was obtained for the same quality of cattle last week. A small number was disposed of for 17c. ₱ lb., net weight. The poorest sold for 11½@12c. ₱ lb. Trade between dealers in milch cows has been moderate, the receipts smaller than usual, sales slow, and for the most part the cows offered were inferior milkers. The prices range from $30@$50@$100. The receipts of calves were heavy, numbering 2,240 for the week. The best have sold for 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., live weight. Most of them, however, were disposed of at 5c @9c. ₱ lb., live weight. Poor ones sold slowly, and at low prices. Sheep are doing no better than usual. The light arrivals supplied the demand at 4c. @6¼c.@8¼c., live weight, for wooled sheep. For sheared, the prices were 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb., live weight, for those common to good. Live hogs have been selling very slowly for a few days past at 9¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, and 12c., dressed for heavy, Western, prime corn-fed. The receipts for the week are 10,183 against 10,405 for the week previous. Light corn-fed sold for a fraction of 1c. ₱ lb. lower than these figures.

The Principles of Free Government.

Our correspondent "Veteran Observer" availed himself of the privilege we cheerfully give him, of expressing his own sentiments, in Monday's TIMES, by saying:

"I don't believe it is at all necessary that the rebel States should govern this country. I don't mean myself to help them to that result. I don't mean to say anything about it, except this: In my opinion, *if the rebel States are not represented in Congress during the next ten years, the country will be a great deal better off for it.*"

The "rebel States" contain some ten millions of people. They belong to a nation professedly a Republic, governed by a written Constitution, which secures to all who are required to obey its laws and pay its taxes, the right of representation. Possibly it was a mistake to adopt such a Constitution or to engraft such a principle upon it. Possibly it would have been better, at the outset, if we had provided that nobody should be represented in Congress except New-England, or the Western States, or the Northern States, or States that had never rebelled, or such States as Congress might designate. Such a theory of government has always had its advocates. Generally those who *have* the power, are of opinion that the country would be a good deal "better off" if nobody else were ever permitted to share it. LOUIS NAPOLEON thinks that he can rule France a great deal better than the French people could through representatives. The English Tories are quite confident that England is a great deal better off than it would be if more of her people were admitted to the representation. We are not surprised, therefore, to find the same theories of government cropping out here and there in our own Republic. It is perfectly natural that when twenty-five States find themselves in possession of the whole power of the nation, many men among them should think the country "a great deal better off" than if the other eleven were admitted to share it.

But certainly no man of intelligence can delude himself into the belief that this theory is in harmony with the fundamental principles of our Government, or fail to see that it strikes a death-blow at the fundamental principle of all representative government, of whatever form. If there is anything fundamental in free institutions, it is the principle that all States and all people that are required to obey the laws, shall be represented in the Congress which makes them. A government which denies or discards this principle is a *despotism*—we care not what may be its form, nor under what pretext it may cloak its tyranny. Unless this is true, then the whole theory of free institutions, of self-government, of representative republics, is a cheat and a sham.

Is there any emergency in public affairs which requires us to resort to so desperate a remedy?

NAVY-YARDS.—The proposition for a naval station below the Palisades, on the Hudson River, is doubtless entitled to due weight and consideration. There are numerous good sites along our northern shores which, in process of time, will be availed of for the further protection of the coast and inland waters. There seems, however, to be no immediate haste for naval stations and defences designed to meet the contingency of foreign war, particularly while some of our Navy-yards, and those of a most important character, require repairs and enlargement. The first appropriation of the public moneys for such purposes should be applied to the absolute necessities demanded by the condition of the stations at Portsmouth and Pensacola. This is in accordance with the expressed opinions of the Navy Department at Washington. Between these points there is also required a naval station, one open and accessible to the sea and commanding the approaches to the southern coast and Gulf of Mexico. Before the rebellion, Brunswick, in Georgia was designated by Commanders WOOLSEY, CLAYTON and SHUBRICK, (Commissioners appointed by Congress to report on the subject) as beyond comparison the most suitable site for the establishment of a naval depot, the City of Brunswick being, in the words of the Commissioners, "the most Southern frigate harbor on the Atlantic seaboard. Placed near the *great outlet* of the commerce of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, her position in a state of maritime warfare would be invaluable, since the navigating interests of an enemy must pass her door." The necessity for a naval depot to protect such an expansive stretch of shore is of paramount importance, and hence it is likely that after, and not before, the Brunswick Navy-yard is erected, where the Government already owns land purchased for the purpose, these less important yet valuable Northern stations will be built.

Congressional Sympathy.

We regret that Mr. STEVENS did not bring before the House for its action on Monday, his resolution concerning Col. FORNEY'S *Chronicle*. If consolation is to be administered to the Colonel for the griefs he sustains at the hands of the Administration, it ought to be done soon. Delays are dangerous. The Colonel may change his ground again, or possibly the fountains of benevolent sympathy may dry up. Besides, we are really curious to see a vote in the House, by yeas and nays, on this most extraordinary proposition. It will establish a precedent that will not be without value hereafter, and will enlighten the country as to the temper and spirit which members of Congress bring to the discharge of their public duties.

Our readers are probably aware that the President, through the Secretary of State, maintains a constant intercourse with our Ministers, Secretaries of Legation, Consuls, and other agents in foreign countries. Some newspaper, in which the proclamations, laws and other public documents are printed by authority, is always selected as the medium of such communications, and is regularly sent to our foreign representatives. The *Intelligencer*, during part of Mr. LINCOLN'S term, performed this service, but when its tone became one of *quasi* sympathy with secessionists, it was discontinued, and the *Chronicle* designated in its stead. Since the 22d of February last the *Chronicle* has filled its columns with the most vehement and unscrupulous vituperation of the President, couched in the coarsest language and inspired by the most malignant spirit. The Secretary of State thereupon discontinued the *Chronicle* as the medium of Executive communication with our Ministers and Consuls abroad, and from that time to the present the *Chronicle* vilifies and denounces Secretary SEWARD just as coarsely and just as diligently as it does President JOHNSON.

Into this inviting field enter STEVENS! The venerable THADDEUS comes to the rescue. With the most refreshing coolness he asks unanimous consent to offer a resolution that "*three* copies of the *Chronicle* be sent to each of our foreign legations, consular agents and commercial agents, and that the cost thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the House." Failing to obtain unanimous consent, he moves to suspend the rules for the purpose, and *sixty* members record their names in favor thereof. There are over 800 Government agents abroad, and *three* copies of the *Chronicle* to each would make 2,400 in all, which, at $8, the subscription price, would amount to $19,200 per annum. This snug little sum Mr. STEVENS proposes to take from the contingent fund of the House, partly to console and reward Col. FORNEY for his daily denunciations of the President and Secretary of State, and partly to enlighten the minds of our agents abroad as to the character and standing of the gentlemen who fill the Executive Department of our Government—the only department with which they have any direct connection.

The proposition exceeds in flagrant shamelessness anything yet presented to Congress. We have had a good many things done and said with the evident intent to inflict indignities and slurs upon the President, but nothing quite so marked and unmistakeable as this. Possibly the House may be disposed to waste $20,000 for the ostentatious gratification of its resentments,—but we shall believe it when we see it done, and not till then. But we should be very glad to see the experiment tried, and we hope Mr. STEVENS will lose no time in pressing it afresh upon the House for its action. As a matter of course, he will move the previous question so as to stifle debate, otherwise he would depart from his usual custom, and run the risk of being compelled to defend an unwarrantable outrage upon the decencies of life, and a shameless robbery of the public funds.

The Aspect of the German Quarrel.

We fail to discover in the news from Europe received yesterday that the situation in Germany is changed in any material degree, or that actual hostilities are more imminent than they were a month ago. There is so much of rumor mixed up with the statement of facts that it is difficult to draw any accurate distinction between what is positive and what is simply conjectural. Thus the London *Times* gives prominence to a story which, if it is not one of imagination, or the mere offspring of rumor, is of very grave significance. Summarily, it is, that Gen. NIEL, who has before been charged with important missions by the Emperor, is to be placed at the head of an army of observation on the Rhine. Accepting this report as authentic, such a disposition of French troops would surely indicate that the French Government is thoroughly apprized of the imminence of the struggle between the great German Powers, and that the Emperor either intends to make a display which should cause Prussia to hesitate, or desires to be prepared to profit by the emergencies of actual war. There is something of a speculative character about the intelligence. But it may have more foundation than is now apparent.

The intervention of the Czar—friendly as it is stated to be in its character—has no greater significance than the natural desire of a great Continental Power to prevent an outbreak which could hardly fail to issue—first, in a long and bloody conflict, and next in a most material disturbance of the balance of power in Europe.

Italy is the Power which would naturally hope to profit most by a collision between Prussia and Austria; and, therefore, when the Italian Minister at Berlin telegraphs to his Government that war is inevitable, some allowance must be made for the hopes and wishes which in this case would naturally inspire the telegram.

The appeal, meanwhile, which the Minister of Austria has made against the mobilization of the Prussian army has elicited a reply from Count BISMARCK which is regarded in Vienna as most unsatisfactory and unfriendly. And the feeling thus awakened has doubtless prompted Austria to demand from Count BISMARCK a categorical answer to the question, whether the Prussian Minister has or has not publicly proclaimed war to be inevitable? The Germans do not act hastily in national affairs; but we should think that such cross-questioning, if answered at all, would shortly determine the actual relations of the two Powers. Austria, we may here notice, will find that she can hardly afford to take the place of France in Mexico just at this crisis, even were our Government willing to see this protectorate business carried on under new auspices. Prussia, thus far, is the most aggressive of the two contestants, and on that account she will probably find fewer outside sympathisers than Austria in the event of actual hostilities. But Austria cannot afford to become an instrument for carrying out a policy on this continent distasteful to the United States.

Great Activity in Government Securities.

Within the past week or ten days there has been an unusually, and, in the regular course of trade, we might add, an unprecedentedly heavy business transacted in all classes of the national stocks, at steadily advancing prices At the outset of the movement, the currency obligations of the Government met with most favor, especially the Compound-Interest notes and Seven-thirties. The former were bought in mainly by the National Banks in huge sums, to be held as an interest-bearing legal-tender reserve. The effect of these purchases is seen in the swift rise in the price, which is now within the smallest fraction of par, and the whole of the accrued interest. The Seven-Thirties have been taken out of the market, chiefly by private parties, for investment purposes, in such extensive quantities as to reduce the available supply to very meagre limits, rendering quite difficult the execution of large orders, at even the high rates now current, the highest, indeed, by about two per cent., that these notes have ever commanded. The notes cannot be bought in round lots to-day at less than 102, and the accumulated interest, which, in the instance of the second series, makes the absolute cost price of each hundred-dollar note precisely 104¼. Early in December last the ruling figures were 96¼@96¾, interest added. Leaving aside the interest item, the actual improvement in this particular national security is nearly *six per cent.* in less than six months, or about one per per cent. a month.

During the rapid appreciation of the currency-interest obligations, the gold-bearing bonds moved rather slowly, until their relative cheapness turned the current of the enormous investment demand in their favor. They are now in most request, and must continue so to be, at least until they shall have reached a point which will place them proportionately as high as the currency stocks, all the circumstances of the permanency of the investment and the rate of interest being duly considered. The Ten-Forty five per cent. bonds have risen *five per cent.* within a few weeks, being now up to 95¾ to 96, as against 90¾ to 91 a month ago. The six per cents. of 1881 (or the "long sixes," as they are called in the street,) have advanced three per cent. in a month, being now 107½, as against 104½ about the middle of March. As they have absolutely fifteen years to run at the liberal rate of six per cent. per annum in coin, many wealthy investment buyers give them the preference. The popular Five-Twenties have advanced two per cent. in less than a month. They are now quoted very strong at 105½, which covers the three per cent. coin interest due next Tuesday. At the ruling rate of gold, this six months' interest is worth and can be sold to-day for about $3 80 in currency for each three dollars in coin. Deducting the currency value of the interest from the absolute cost of each hundred-dollar bond, (interest included,) the net price would be a fraction less than 101½, ex the 1st of May coupon. This indicates that the Five-Twenties have not, thus far, advanced as speedily as most other public securities, though they are now tenaciously holding their own in the upward movement. The Five-Twenties have one element of strength almost peculiar to them, in their extraordinary popularity in Europe, especially in Germany, as an unrivaled investment. Late advices speak of some slight depression in their price in Frankfort and Loudon, from causes wholly temporary, and far less detrimental to them, than to the competing public stocks of the foremost States in the Old World. It is felt that war on the Continent would tend to vastly increase rather than seriously diminish their popularity among foreign capitalists as a first-class, thoroughly reliable, and incomparably profitable investment.

Our home buyers, however, do not at present seem to attach much importance to the foreign news, on this point, one way or another; as they now purchase freely to hoard and not for speculative purposes. They eagerly absorb all lots offered for sale at the ruling figures, especially of the six per cent. gold bonds, satisfied that they are relatively much the cheapest of all our national securities. This disposition is fostered by the unprecedented ease in the money market, present and prospective, which renders it exceedingly difficult to find even temporary well-protected employment for the rapid accumulation of means at this, as well as other business centres, at more than three or four per cent. per annum. It derives its main support, however, from the vigorous public confidence in the complete solvency of the Government, as the result of the rapidly increasing revenues and diminishing expenditures of the National Treasury, so admirably illustrative of the prosperity of the country, and the wisdom and patriotism of the people. To the noble conservative policy of the present head of the Treasury Department, the progressive increase of this confidence is likewise largely due.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND A CHANCE FOR ECONOMY.—The Finance Committee of the Board of Education, at the last meeting of that body, reported that they had resolved upon strict economy during the current year, in order to close the twelvemonth without incurring debt. Acting under this report the Board resolved *not* to purchase two lots, which are said to be greatly needed for a school-house site in Harlem, at a cost of $8,000 for both lots. Of course, we heartily commend the intention of the Board to place some limit to its annual expenditures, and without considering the propriety of its action in regard to the Harlem school site, we beg leave to offer a suggestion in furtherance of its desire for retrenchment, which we believe the majority of the members may otherwise fail to have brought to their attention. We refer to the exorbitant rates which are paid for printing the Board's documents. For instance, we have before us the *Manual of the Board of Education* and the *Directory of the Board of Education* for this year. These are two small volumes, cheaply gotten up, as far as typography, binding and paper are concerned. The smaller volume—the *Directory*—is a book of 180 pages, precisely the same as the last 180 pages of the *Manual*, of which it is simply a reprint, with the exception of running heads, which have been placed over the pages, manifestly to disguise the job. For furnishing 2,000 copies of the *Manual* and 750 copies of the *Directory*, the Board, on Wednesday last, authorized the payment to Messrs. C. S. WESTCOTT & Co., the printers, the sum of *two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-four cents*, which is fully one thousand dollars more than a liberal compensation for the work would justify, even were the *Directory*—being the reprint of the *Manual*—not the piece of "clear fat" which any printer knows it to be.

The very palpable overcharge for making these documents led us to ask estimates of two of our leading book-printers as to what the work ought to have cost. We append the result of our inquiry, giving the outside figures for getting up the books in the very best style:

Map of New-York	$150
Press work	125
Composition at $1 per 1,000 ems, estimating the type of this *Directory* to have been set especially for its pages	800
Paper	425
Binding	400
Government tax	150
Total	$1,750

Here is a point on which the Board should at once bring to bear its determination to economize, and doubtless there are other overcharges for work of the same character which are quite as flagrant. The *Directory*, moreover, does not contain a syllable of information in addition to what may be found in the *Manual*, and as the latter book is by no means bulky, the printing of the former subserves no useful end, and therefore is clearly an unwarrantable extravagance.

A SILLY BUSINESS.—The *World* indulges in some very ill-judged criticisms upon the Board of Health, such as the following:

* * * "Our Board of Health is working off its enthusiasm by passing daily a series of very vigorous resolutions. But there is a woeful difference between its programmes and its performances. The first are pretentious; the latter puerile. As yet it has not abolished a solitary conspicuous nuisance."

One of the "conspicuous nuisances" which the Board has abolished, or is in process of abolishing, is the dirty state of the streets of our City; another is the condition of pestiferous cellars, which have been choked with filth for years, and which owners have been forced to clean out, to such an extent as to cause complaints from the Street Contractors of the heaps of rubbish thrown out therefrom; another is the notoriously dirty state of Washington Market, the occupants of which have been made to understand that the performances of the Board are far from "puerile." Any one of these three "performances" should have rendered the *World* at least truthful, if it could not be enthusiastic. The Board is a new organization, and has to undo the accumulated mischief of years of neglect and mismanagement. Can this be done in a week or a month? We shall be thankful if it is done in a much longer time. Those who seek to throw discredit on the Board may as well spare their thunder for some other adversary. The public are pleased already with what has been done in the way of reform, and will not thank those who impede that reform for the sake of putting into type little paragraphs which the writers may think smart, but are only silly.

SMALL SLANDERS ON THE PRESIDENT.—It would be amusing, if it were not disgusting, to note the shifts resorted to by letter-writers and newsmongers of the radical stripe, to excite public hatred and distrust of the President. A Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* is especially zealous in this labor of love. In an imaginative and highly-colored description of the President's speech in reply to the soldiers' and sailors' serenade, he speaks of the "bitter malignant expression of his face," of his "baffled, worried look," and on the strength of this sounds this awful warning:

"So far as one can read from such a face as that of ANDREW JOHNSON, I fail to see one hope of modification in his determination to carry his purpose at all hazards. In place of this it seems to wear an expression of recklessness. It will yet be seen that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of these United States, will *throw himself in desperation against the national locomotive.* He will do something in the attempt to carry out his views and policy which will *startle the nation as did the signal-gun at Sumter.*"

The inferences of this writer are as absurd as his premises are false. No man's face ever wore an expression of more entire calmness and self-possession, than did President JOHNSON'S on the occasion referred to. There was much more of humor, of amused good nature than of "recklessness" in it. As to carrying out his views, the most startling measures he will adopt for that purpose, will be to submit the whole subject to the popular vote next Fall.

ENORMOUS COTTON MOVEMENTS.—The exports of Cotton from this port ran ahead of all precedent during the week ending last evening, having reached 22,277 bales, of the currency value of $3,882,769, or an average of about one hundred and seventy-five dollars a bale. Included in the exports were to Liverpool, 17,762 bales, valued at $3,109,648; Cronstadt, 1,412 bales, valued at $236,100; Hamburg, 982 bales, valued at $157,997; Naples, 747 bales, valued at $145,642; Bremen, 682 bales, valued at $122,174; Antwerp, 246 bales, valued at $47,363; Havre, 308 bales, valued at $43,145; and Barcelona, 137 bales, valued at $20,700. The footings of the week's return make the total shipments of the staple from this port exclusively, since the first of the current month, 63,371 bales, or an average of about three thousand bales for each business day; and since Sept. 1, 1865, 416,167 bales, worth at least *eighty millions* of lawful money. Since the 1st inst., the receipts at the port have been 36,661 bales; since Jan. 1, 1866, 271,580 bales; and since Sept. 1, 1865—less than eight months—733,348 bales, certainly equal to a currency value of *one hundred and thirty-eight million dollars.* Estimates of the available supply now here range from 170,000 to 230,000 bales—the average being 200,000 bales, representing a currency value of not less than thirty-five million dollars.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—We give no credence whatever to the rumors so industriously circulated of special efforts being made to defeat the confirmation of Mr. SMYTHE as Collector at this port. Undoubtedly some who are perfectly satisfied with things as they are, would like to prevent anything likely to disturb them. But the Senate is not likely to lend any weight to such interested and unreasonable wishes, and in the absence of any shadow of well-founded objection to Mr. SMYTHE, either personally or politically, his confirmation is substantially a matter of course.

It is known to be the belief of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury that great and long-standing abuses in the Custom-house demand prompt and thorough reform, and Mr. SMYTHE'S appointment was largely due to the conviction that from his acknowledged business abilities, and from the fact that he is entirely disconnected from and independent of the influences to which these abuses are due, he would have special fitness and facilities for effecting this most necessary and desirable result. In the ordinary course of Executive action, the nomination will come before the Senate on Thursday, and we presume it will be at once confirmed.

AMUSEMEN

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Proclamation of Peril Signed and Transmitted by Gov. Fenton—Caustic Reply to Dr. Sayre—Dr. Dutton's Visit to the Cholera Ship—Dr. Swinburne's Explanation—Hygienic Advice to be Published—Mortuary Report.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, Judge BOSWORTH presented the Proclamation of Peril, which was recently adopted by the Board, and which has been published in the columns of the TIMES. The Governor has signed the Proclamation, and the Board is now clothed with all those extraordinary powers which the law contemplated in time of imminent peril. The document is to be published immediately, precisely as it came from Gov. FENTON's hands. It is to be understood that the promulgation of this paper does not indicate that cholera exists in our midst, but that the dread disease is at our doors, and that the officers to whose keeping the City's health has been intrusted are resolved by every reasonable precaution to ward it off.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE VS. DR. SAYRE.

At a meeting of the Board, on the 13th inst., the Sanitary Committee reported that in November last the steamship *Atalanta* arrived at Quarantine, from Southampton, with cholera on board, and that from the 22d of November to to the 24th of December there were twenty-four deaths on Ward's Island, in one particular hospital, from this disease. Subsequent to the publication of the Sanitary Committee's report, Dr. SAYRE, resident physician of this City, by letter to the public and to the Metropolitan Board of Health, pronounced "this statement erroneous, as there was no case of cholera, during the period, in any of the various hospitals on Ward's Island." Dr. SAYRE having taken direct issue with the Sanitary Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Drs. STONE and CRANE, on Saturday last, visited Ward's Island, and from the records and the testimony of Drs. FORD and GULEKE it was established beyond cavil that between the 22d of November and the 20th of December last, thirty-one cases of cholera occurred on Ward's Island, in one building, and that of these twenty-seven were fatal, the victims being mainly women and children, and the duration of the disease being from twenty minutes to six days. Of the symtomatology of the cases, the Sanitary Committee say: "The attack was ushered in by vomiting and rice-water purging, followed in all the fatal cases by abdominal cramps of no very severe character, sunken eyes and features, bluish livid skin, cold tongue, suppression of urine, and collapse. In some cases there were muscular spasms of the extremities and corrugated, parboiled skin. Upon post-mortem examination there were found rice-water discharges in the intestines, Bright's disease of the kidneys in the second stage (so called?), and, in one case, elevation of temperature of the body above that which existed during life." Drs. CRANE and STONE's report—of which the foregoing is the briefest possible epitome—after having been approved and indorsed by Dr. PARKER, was ordered on file.

VISIT TO THE CHOLERA SHIP.

Col. CLARK read the following report, from the pen of Dr. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent:

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW-YORK, April, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present a written report of the facts regarding the steamship *Virginia*, which I reported verbally to the Board on Friday last, as the result of an inspection made by order of the Board.

In obedience to said order, Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Records, and myself, proceeded on Friday morning to the Quarantine Office at Staten Island, and called upon the Health Officer of the Port. Failing to obtain facilities to proceed further, we returned to New-York, and finding the Police boat unavailable, hired a tug, and proceeded to the Lower Bay, where we arrived at 12 o'clock M. We ran alongside the hospital-ship *Falcon*, which lay not far from the *Virginia*. Dr. BISSELL, Quarantine Health Officer in charge, then joined us. We then ran a little nearer the *Virginia*, the Captain of which sent a small boat for us.

On board the *Virginia* we found some fifty-six persons, all with epidemic cholera, and all steerage passengers.

The Captain reported that he arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 18th; was boarded and ordered to the lower bay, where he proceeded the following morning, having been detained over night by a fog and tide. He stated that he had experienced great difficulty in restraining the indignation of his passengers at being kept thirty-six hours without succor or message from the shore, the infected steerage being still crowded and the dead lying in boats under the stern, he being unable either to throw them overboard or to send a burial party on shore. He urgently requested that a tug or steam craft of greater capacity than a rowboat be used for the transfer of the sick to the hospital; but no such were at hand. The transfer had just commenced. The arrangements for the same consisted of one rowboat, into which the patients were lowered by means of a rude chair constructed from a hogshead and slung from a yard-arm. Three at a time were thus transferred each trip, occupying about a half-quarter of an hour in each hoist. That this process was painful and tedious, Dr. BISSELL and ourselves consulted with the Captain, and requested him to lower and man his own boats and assist in the transportation, which he did, thus enabling the sick to be transferred as fast as they could be lowered over the side.

The following are the facts regarding the appearance and history of the disease, as obtained from Dr. CHERPENNER, the ship's surgeon, and the Captain:

The *Virginia* sailed from Liverpool on the 4th instant, having on board 14 saloon passengers and 1,029 in the steerage. A few of the latter were Irish; but the great majority were German and Dutch, coming chiefly from Rotterdam, Wirtemburg, and various towns of Holland and Denmark. They had no knowledge, so far as we ascertained, of the existence of any epidemic in any of the places they came from or through which they passed on their way to Liverpool. There is evidence, however, that in certain towns of Saxony, near which some of them have resided, the disease had appeared during the past Winter. All were perfectly well at date of sailing, and remained so until the 12th, when three persons—a man, a woman and a child—died after a few hours' illness with symptoms of epidemic cholera. On the following day eight persons died with similar symptoms. On the 14th four died. And so the mortality continued up to the 18th, when the vessel arrived at this port, up to which time thirty-seven had died. The disease was characterized chiefly by severe vomiting and purging of materials similar in appearance to rice-water, severe muscular cramps, and finally collapse, with cold, livid skin, feeble circulation and excessive mental indifference. The course of the disease was, in the fatal cases, very brief, some dying within five hours from the time of attack. The first cases of the disease occurred on what is called the orlop-deck, which is below two decks and below the water-line. Since arriving in port the disease has not materially abated, fourteen additional deaths having occurred—in all, fifty-one deaths. The surgeon reports that about three per cent. of all who have suffered from decided symptoms of the disease, have recovered, or are now convalescent.

The disease has been confined to the steerage passengers and crew. At the time of our visit 8 were in collapse, 9 were suffering from the characteristic cramps, and others exhibited the various symptoms of the disease, especially the vomiting and rice-water discharges. The condition of the ship itself at the time of our visit was good, cleanly and well ventilated. There was no evidence of panic, but on the contrary the passengers looked well and reported favorably of their accommodations and treatment on the passage. The saloon passengers especially requested that they might be allowed to remain on board the ship, and not be transferred with the steerage passengers.

On leaving the *Virginia* we were hailed by Dr. BISSELL, who had returned to the hospital ship, and earnestly requested to report that he was in great need of additional assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent.
ELISHA HARRIS, Registrar of Records.

REMARKS OF DR. SWINBURNE AND OTHERS.

The reading of the foregoing naturally bred a spicy debate. Dr. STONE thought that something was manifestly wrong somewhere; he would not undertake to fix the responsibility upon any person, but it seemed to him there should have been better arrangements for the transfer of the sick and the dying from the hold, or rather from the decks of the *Virginia* to the hospital ship, and he especially complained of three-quarters of an hour that was consumed in the transit between the ships. "Here comes into port," remarked the Doctor, "a poor devil of a captain who has a pest-house under his command; and he dare not move, either here or there, lest he should violate a law, and nobody is there to tell him what course to pursue. So a thousand human beings are imprisoned many hours longer than they need be, in the midst of death in its most fearful forms. I say that somebody is to blame, and I therefore move that Dr. DALTON's report be sent to the Quarantine Commissioners."

President SCHULTZ said that he had conferred with the Quarantine Commissioners, and that they had expressed profound regret that they have not and can not get proper conveniences for the transfer of the sick from the deck of an infected vessel to the deck of the hospital ship.

Dr. SWINBURNE felt that gentlemen in the Board had aimed a blow at him, and he wished it understood that he had striven to have everything made ready at Quarantine for the advent of cholera. He had spent much time and money at Albany in fruitless attempts at reform in our Quarantine laws, but the Legislature had passed him by on the other side. He kept Dr. BISSELL more than a month in readiness for emergency, and within three hours after the arrival of the *Virginia* he made preparations for sending the *Falcon* down to the Lower Quarantine with the cholera ship. He labored assiduously on the day after the *Virginia's* arrival, to get the Government steamship *Illinois* ready to go down as consort of the hospital ship, and the officers of the Steam Navigation Company employed a force of fifty men to aid him in the work. The Doctor confessed that the Quarantine Commissioners have not proper accommodations for cholera patients; but the General Government has granted the Commissioners three vessels from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and these will afford some relief. The *Erin*, a large steamship belonging to the owners of the *Virginia* and *England*, is expected to arrive this week, with perhaps a thousand passengers, and if she does and has cholera on board, the Commissioners will not have hospital room to accommodate all the patients. Neither the *Erin* nor any other vessel from a foreign port is to be permitted to pass the lower anchorage until she has been properly inspected and passed by an authorized Health Officer, nor is any pilot to pass the Lower Quarantine with any vessel that has or has had sickness on board. Vessels which are found to be perfectly clean are to come up to the City, because to keep them down near the infected ships might be to breed contagion where it does not exist. Two physicians are on board the hospital ships, attending to the eighty-two patients that were reported at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. We have had no communication with the ships to-day. I have been unable to procure accurate passenger lists. I asked the Captain of the *England* to draw up lists; but he was unable to comply with my request.

President SCHULTZ—"The facts are that we have to-day two ships in the Bay, with about 2,000 passengers on board, and our hospital ships can take care of only a thousand. The Quarantine Commissioners say that this is the best they can do. If this be true, then I say it is high time for us to assume power, and if we have military enough in the City to protect us, land the passengers where they may have a chance to move about. The Government barracks at Fort Schuyler were to have been sold by auction at noon to-day, but at my solicitation the sale was postponed, and I have telegraphed to Washington, asking that they be transferred to the Board of Health. They are capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, and there is every appliance which we need. We must get these barracks, and erect them on some appropriate spot."

Dr. CRANE moved that Dr. DALTON's report be referred back for a modification of the language which might be supposed to apply to the Quarantine Commissioners, and, other gentlemen having seconded this motion, Dr. STONE remarked that certain institutions have the worst kind of conservatism, namely: the conservatism of their own respectability, and he was therefore in favor of sending the report plump into the office of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The vexatious report was at length ordered on file.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Dr. STONE presented the following, and it was adopted:

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee, held April 22, 1866, at which were present Mr. SCHULTZ and Mr. ACTON, Drs. PARKER, CRANE and STONE, it was resolved,

1. That our engineer confer at once with Mr. CRAVEN, of the Croton Board, and Mr. Lane, of the Brooklyn Water Works, for the purpose of cleaning the sewers immediately.

2. All police station houses shall be places where medical aid can be at once obtained on application.

3. That the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are requested to inform the Board what they can do for the removal of the cellar population in case of their being removed, and that the Kings County Superintendents of the poor be conferred with to ascertain what they can do in the premises; that Mr. BERGEN and Dr. CRANE be the Committee for Brooklyn, and Messrs. ACTON and SCHULTZ for New-York.

4. That hygienic advice be given to the public: 1. By publishing and distributing circulars as to the manner of guarding against pestilence; 2. To print and circulate directions how to use simple remedies before the arrival of a physician.

5. That the Academy of Medicine, Kings County Medical Society, and the medical societies of Richmond and Westchester and Queens, and other societies which may tender their cooperation, be requested to designate physicians to cooperate with us in the contemplated measures of relief to those seized with cholera.

6. That Dr. STEPHEN SMITH be appointed, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, Chief of Hospitals, and that Dr. CHARLES MCMILLAN be appointed Surgeon in charge of the hospital at the Battery; that Dr. SMITH organize a corps of physicians and present their names to the Sanitary Committee for approval, who shall be called upon, when required, to serve at the different hospitals.

7. That the Health Officer is respectfully requred to make daily reports to this Board of the number and condition of the patients in the floating hospitals.

DISPATCH FROM THE CHOLERA SHIP.

Deputy Health-Officer BISSELL transmitted to Dr. SWINBURNE, on Monday evening, the following report:

HOSPITAL SHIP, April 23, 1866.

The following-named persons have been taken off: Phebe Taft, Mary Helmsel, Johannes Harle, Peter Pantnes, Edward Partrut, Bernhard D——, Harriet Ceesan, Georgiana Hanson, W. C. Hanson and Charles McDermott.

Two persons have died since my last report, namely: BARTHOLOMEW CASTROL, and KATRINA ——, surname not ascertained.

At 10 A. M. we had 63 cases in hospital.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health-Officer.

A COMPLAINT ABOUT BURIALS.

No. 13 BROADWAY, N. Y., April 22, 1866.

Dr. E. B. Dalton, Superintendent of the Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: Complaint has been made that men sent ashore at the Lower Quarantine grounds, on Staten Island, for the purpose of bringing bodies of persons who have died from infectious diseases, do not always sufficiently cover the bodies buried—sometimes throwing over them only two or three inches of earth. Would it not be well to have (say ten) graves of proper depth always dug and ready? Though some of them might become partially filled before being used, it would be but the work of a moment to clear them out, and the good-will of those residing in the vicinity would be secured by such attention to their interests.

Respectfully, A. K. JOHNSON.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

In transmitting these reports to Dr. D. B. DALTON, the Registrar of Records says:

The report which we to-day submit shows that the returns of causes of death in this City for the week ending on Saturday evening last bring no well-marked harbingers of cholera. Two infants only died of cholera infantum and seven persons died of other diarrhœal diseases.

The total mortality of infants under one year of age was 108; the previous week gave 119 deaths for that period of infantile life, which every hygienist regards as the most sensitive of all the signs by which we estimate the state of the public health.

The total mortality for all ages shows a diminution of 20 from the previous week, and of 52 from the mortality of the first week of the present month.

In accordance with the admirable methods in use by the Registrar-General of Great Britain and all the leading continental cities, the weekly reports from this Bureau will hereafter present, at a single glance on one page, the distribution of the mortality according to the twelve periods of life that have been accepted among vital statists as best adapted to the study of the laws that govern hygienic and physiological questions that concern the public economist and the physician.

The table of zymotic and foul-air diseases, and the deaths from accident and negligence repeats the lesson of last week, viz.: that the causes of death, which civic cleanliness at once diminishes, killed nine less last week than in the week preceding, and far less than during any week since the work of cleaning and sanitary care was directed by the Metropolitan Board of Health, while the causes of death by mere accident or negligence continue to operate with the same fatality as heretofore.

Respecting the sudden deaths that have recently been reported by popular rumor as from cholera, I need to state that the most rigid inquiries were immediately instigated by us, and that evidence amounting to absolute certainty was obtained that no cases allied to cholera had anything to do with these deaths. The phenomena and effects of cholera are well known, and whenever we find them, the Board of Health shall instantly know all the facts.

Respectfully, E. HARRIS.

Registrar HARRIS' report shows that during the week ending on Saturday, the 21st instant, 421 persons died in this City. This is one to every 1,725 of the population, estimating the City to contain, as reported by Secretary DEPEW, only 726,386 inhabitants. Of the dead, 117 were men, 90 were women, 131 boys and 83 girls. The nativity-table shows that 249 were natives of the United States, 99 of Ireland, 52 of Germany, 12 of England, 2 of France, 2 of Scouland, 1 of Austria and 1 of the West Indies. Deaths by wards are reported thus:

First Ward	7	Twelfth Ward	30
Second Ward	1	Thirteenth Ward	14
Third Ward	3	Fourteenth Ward	17
Fourth Ward	8	Fifteenth Ward	10
Fifth Ward	11	Sixteenth Ward	18
Sixth Ward	12	Seventeenth Ward	35
Seventh Ward	16	Eighteenth Ward	11
Eighth Ward	17	Nineteenth Ward	62
Ninth Ward	26	Twentieth Ward	38
Tenth Ward	12	Twenty first Ward	37
Eleventh Ward	19	Twenty-second Ward	35

Still births, 43; deaths from small-pox, 3; from typhus fever, 11; from cholera infantum, 2; deaths in institutions, 102; deaths by *starvation, privation, &c.*, 5.

Of the 129 persons who died in Brooklyn, 88 were natives of the United States, 24 of Ireland, 9 of Germany, 4 of England, 1 of France, and 1 of Scotland. Of these 29 were men, 29 women, 38 boys and 33 girls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY's tender of the Five-Points House of Industry, to be used as a hospital in case of pestilence, was accepted.

Dr. PARKER reported a case of Asiatic cholera at Rockland Lake, from eating fresh pork and drinking copperasy of cold water.

Col. N. B. BARTRAM, having been elected Inspector of Excise, sent in his resignation as Complaint Clerk, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the election of Mr. GEORGE B. BOSWORTH.

Dr. LEE was appointed Inspector for Staten Island, and the Board then adjourned to 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon next.

The Sanitary Police Report.

The following is a schedule of work performed by the Police Sanitary Company in the abatement and removal of nuisances, for the week ending April 24, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances received, 898; notices served for abatement, 741; nuisances abated under service of notice, 722; sinks and water-closets cleaned, 605; loads of night soil removed from City limits, 2,009; dead horses, cows, goats, sheep, dogs and cats, calves seized "Bobs," removed from City limits, 149; unsound veal, mutton, beef, pork, poultry, fish, pounds, 1,197; number of barrels of offal, 2,500.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BOWEN G. LORD, Capt. Sanitary Company.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

The Feeling among the People, the Hotel Proprietors, the Germans, the Retail Grocers and the Police.

It is interesting to note the feeling of the community, in regard to the operations of the new Excise Law, as the day of its initiation draws nigh. The community at large are of course greatly interested in it. Its bearings on the moral future of the people must be great, one way or another, and its immediate effect will be such as will excite the attention at least, and possibly the interest of the whole district. But aside from this general interest, there are certain classes who necessarily feel a personal solicitude concerning it, and among them there is great excitement.

The temperance societies for once, and for a wonder, are at ease and rest content. They have fought a good fight for many years, protesting vehemently against the licensing of any traffic that is immoral in its nature and debasing in its tendency, but finding themselves overruled by the vast majority of their fellow-citizens in regard to their favorite hobby of tectotalism, they graciously accepted the last concession, known as the Excise Bill, and now calmly and patiently await its operations. No organization has been suggested or mooted whose duty should be to stimulate the Board of Health; none to stir up President ACTON or Superintendent KENNEDY. The heavy hand of the one is ready, and the gold-headed cane of the other is in the attitude of determination, so that the outposts of the temperance people, being no longer needed, are withdrawn.

The hotel proprietors—from the mammoth Metropolitan, whose bar-room eclipses anything of the kind in the known world in elegance of finish and service, down to the smallest and lowest of the hotels—are in favor of the execution of the law. They prefer to pay a license, and would prefer that their humble imitators should do the same. They have to pay a tax, at any rate, and would not evade it if they could, so that all who compete with them in that line of trade, and are willing to slip through the meshes of a poorly-woven law have them at a disadvantage. So far then as we gather by observation and information, the law will be earnestly supported by the best class of hotel proprietors, whose licenses fees will be large, whose trade is enormous, whose interests are with the authorities and against the poorer and more malignant defiers of the bill.

The Germans are in a terrible state of excitement about it, and very naturally. It's one of the unfortunate facts in this world that poor Tray is flogged just as often as the naughtier dogs, because and simply because, he's found in their company. The Germans, at their gardens, their saloons, restaurants and *halles* meet every Sunday with their friends and families, enjoying in peace and order their mug of lager and their whiff of smoke; this is to them pleasant and doubtless enjoyable; but it is evident that no distinction can be made which allows a German to sell liquor, and his customers to drink it, because they are quiet and orderly while the same privilege is denied the Irish, who would most likely be noisy and disorderly. A law drawn for the benefit of society at large must of necessity seem harsh in some of its individual applications, and it is by no means astonishing that a law which will virtually break up the customs and habits and associations of a large and reputable body of our fellow-citizens, is regarded by them as odious and oppressive. It has been determined, we are informed, to resist the law in dec Courts, and a test case will be made, pending the tision of which no embarrassment will be thrown couhe way of the officers or their duty. This is, of a re, the more sensible plan—the plan which areGerman would be expected to take. We the not informed as to the intent of the Board in relation to all the beer shops; whether they will all be compelled to close on Sunday, or whether a test case will be admitted as a compromise, but it is generally understood that the law will be as sweeping in its execution as it is in its application. If this is the case, and the Sunday after the 1st of May passes without affording a glass of lager to the thirsty mortals of the Bowery, what will become of them? It is a serious question, and its solution will require a keen brain and a philosophical temperament.

The corner groceries, thank Heaven, are to be stopped in their infernal pollution of body and of mind. Very many of them are now the resorts of the vilest and most depraved, whose fearful examples profane the modesty of children, and teach their parents the easy declivity to ruin. The rot-gut rum, the villainous decoctions, and abominable compounds sold at these stores at tremendous profit, are poisonous in the last degree, and to the facilities afforded by these hells very much of the early depravity manifested by the children of the poor is readily traced. No half-way work will be attempted with these places. They will not be licensed, and if liquor is sold at them they will be subject to the severest decency, humanity, every consideration of purity and morality demand the uprootal and outscouring of all such places. Many of them are kept by the pleasant persons who in 1863 favored our City with its infamous riot, and there are not wanting now those who talk riot and look riot, and would be only too glad to see and incite riot. But that's a game that two can play at, and discretion will undoubtedly be the only part of their valor that we shall know much of.

The Police regard the law favorably, and the Board seem to have no doubt of its easy execution. President ACTON and Superintendent KENNEDY, who control the blue-coated gentry, agree in the opinion that there will be no trouble, but that beyond the little and momentary irritation to be expected on the part of some, there will be no opposition to the law, and no great demand for the active interference of the force.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF EXCISE.

Letter from the Scandinavian Society—Applications for License.

It is a noteworthy peculiarity of the Metropolitan Board of Excise that it cannot legally transact business in the absence of any individual member. At 2 o'clock yesterday, the hour to which the Board had adjourned, only seven of the nine members were in their chairs, and half an hour later, when Dr. PARKER and Commissioner MANIERRE arrived, the Secretary was required to repeat the reading of the minutes. A letter from the Scandinavian Society brought up the subject of licensing clubs, and President SCHULTZ thought it not obligatory upon club-houses to take out licenses. Dr. STONE suggested that if the bars were to be let down for the clubs, we should soon have club-houses in abundance within the boundaries of the Metropolitan District. Judge BOSWORTH held that a certain class of the community should not have license under any consideration; but he was in favor of licensing all venders who have conducted their places with a decent regard to the proprieties of life. Commissioner BERGEN would have the test of licensing based upon the style of business transacted by the applicants. After further discussion, the Board appropriated the memorial of the Scandinavian Society, which is as follows:

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY, No. 229 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 23, 1866.

To the Honorable, the Board of Excise of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The subscribers are officers of the Scandinavian Society in this City, and as such would respectfully represent to you:

That this Society was chartered in 1844, and is a private society, composed exclusively of native-born Scandinavians and their descendants in this City. Its objects are entirely benevolent, charitable, and literary. The Society is composed of about 160 members, and has its rooms at No. 229 Bowery. It has existed with uninterrupted prosperity and general satisfaction since its organization, and does much good. It has no small cash capital in bank, of a couple of thousand dollars, devoted to the above purposes. The Society hires a janitor, landlord, or host, to take care of the rooms, furniture, newspapers and library, and he is required to be a married man, residing there with his family. He is required to supply us with meat and drink. None are admitted to the rooms except the members and a few strangers, who receive a special card of admission from the officers. We meet there occasionally with our families in social gatherings, and have music and a little dancing, and we require our landlord or host to supply us with liquor, wine, beer, as well as various dishes of cookery. Such are our existence and inner life. We now wish the kindness of you to say whether this institution must be Licensed under the new Liquor Law, or if we are exempt from its operations. The effect of a license will be to close up the rooms, as the means of the Society will not permit, or the objects allow, the expense for a license. Neither is our host or landlord sufficiently remunerated to defray the expense. We have for twenty-two years enjoyed this innocent retreat with our families as a Society, and are loth to relinquish its social influence and pleasure, unless it must be in obedience to a rigid public law, which for the public good requires the sacrifice. We are willing to enter into bonds that no public traffic shall be carried on, and that the place shall at all times be orderly.

We have the honor to remain, respectfully yours,

J. D. REYNAUD, President.
N. ERLANDSEN, Secretary.

The Board voted to print and distribute 10,000 copies of the License Law and the blank forms of application for license, and that the distribution be entrusted to the Superintendent of Police.

Commissioners ACTON and Dr. CRANE were appointed a Committee to hear applications for license, and report at the next meeting of the Board. The same Committee were instructed to report at the next Board meeting whether it is expedient to establish more than two grades of licenses.

Adjourned to 2 P. M. on Tuesday next.

THE LAGER-BEER DEALERS IN BROOKLYN AND THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

A meeting of the dealers in lager-beer and Rhine wein was held at the Military Garden yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance. Col. CASPER URBAN called the meeting to order, and stated the object to be to take measures to contest the unjust law recently passed by the Legislature. As the time was short he advocated immediate action, and recommended that communication be had with the New-York societies and other associations, with the view of prot cting their interests. After Col. URBAN's remarks, an election was held for President, resulting in the choice of Mr. CHARLES KIEHL, Ex-Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward. Hon. S. D. MORRIS then addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

The Collectorship.

As yet the Senate has not acted upon President JOHNSON's nomination for Collector of this Port. The merchants are most anxious that Mr. SMYTHE should be confirmed at an early day, so that he can take hold of the duties of the office so long vacant. Nothing has been said, intimated or done by him in regard to appointments, save that he has absolutely refused to have anything to do with the thousand and one bores who would pester his very life. He has been approached by politicians of every stripe and hue with propositions, bargains and suggestions, but to one and all his reply has been that the appointment given him by the President was unconditional, and he was not disposed to depart from the example of his chief by submitting to conditions. The indications from Washington are that he will be confirmed to-day by the Senate, as an independent nominee of the President, regardless of politics and all entangling alliances, his only recommendation being his eminent fitness for the position.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

DEATH BY INHALING CHARCOAL GAS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE over the body of JAMES H. BAILEY, whose death was the result of inhaling charcoal gas. From the evidence in the case it appears that the deceased was employed on board the schooner *Alice A. Bendall*, and that the vessel arrived at this port on the 21st inst., having on board a cargo of tropical fruit belonging to JOHN PEARSALL, of No. 152 West Forty-fourth-street. As the greater portion of the fruit was in an unripe condition the owner ordered the deceased to build a fire in the hold of the vessel, which was accordingly done, a small charcoal furnace being used for the purpose. When leaving the vessel on Monday evening, Mr. PEARSALL cautioned BAILEY against sleeping in the cabin without first opening the windows. The other employes did not hear the caution, however. Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the deceased was found lying dead in his berth, the windows being tightly closed. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered by the jury, and they further censured JOHN PEARSALL for lighting the fire and neglecting to warn the employes of the danger.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. N. B. Buford, Illinois; Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. J. J. L. C. Jewett, Buffalo; Hon. John Cotter, Toronto; Hon. J. M. Scoville, Camden; Hon. Ira Harris, Albany; Ex-Gov. William Bigler, Pennsylvania; and Hon. E. B. Morgan, Aurora, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. G. O. Jones, Albany; Hon. H. A. Topham, Savannah; Gov. Fairchild and Staff, Wisconsin; Gen. R. S. Carroll, United States Army; Hon. D. B. Trimble, Baltimore; Judge W. W. Thomas, Nevada; Gen. P. E. Conner, Utah; Hon. A. H. Spofford, Boston; Judge W. A. Carter, Fort Bridge; and Hon. H. S. Richards, Memphis; are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. A. Vanvechten, Albany; Hon. N. D. Sawin, Boston; and Mayor John Butterfield, Utica, are at the Astor House.

LECTURE ON SYRIA.—The Rev. Dr. DODDS delivered a lecture last evening at the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Twenty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. The lecture was the first of a course of three, on "Syria," and was devoted to a description of the physical geography of that country, illustrated with maps and diagrams. The proceeds of these lectures are to be used for the benefit of the mission in Syria, and of "The Ladies' Benevolent Society" connected with the congregation.

A FALSE REPORT.—The statement which appeared in the evening papers of yesterday to the effect that one of the new drivers employed by the Fourth-avenue line was missing, and in all probability murdered, proves to be a *canard*, as the driver was engaged all day in the discharge of his duties.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—Mr. GEORGE INNESS' "Peace and Plenty," a charming landscape, which is said to be worth a day's journey to look at, together with some thirty or more pictures by the same artist, are to be sold by LEEDS this evening at SNEDECOR's gallery, No. 768 Broadway.

DEATH OF PATRICK DONNELLY.—PATRICK DONNELLY, who was beaten and stabbed on Sunday night at the tenement-house No. 254 East 14th-street, by DANIEL and MILES O'REILLY, (the facts of the rencontre were reported in yesterday's TIMES,) died at Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT FIRE DEPARTMENT—NOMINATION OF A CHIEF ENGINEER.—A meeting of the Board of Officers of the Eastern District Fire Department was held last evening at Firemen's Hall, Fourth-street, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Chief Engineer. Mr. THOS. M. DOYLE, the present incumbent of the office, occupied the chair. An informal ballot resulted as follows: T. M. DOYLE, 11; H. M. DIXON, 12; B. THURSBY, 11; C. B. ELLIOTT, 1. The names of Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. THURSBY were then withdrawn, and a formal vote was taken, with the following result: THOMAS M. DOYLE, (present Chief,) 20; H. M. DIXON, (President Board of Representatives,) 15. The election will take place on the evening of Monday next.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—HENRY METER's stable, corner North Fifth and Sixth-streets, E. D., was fired at an early hour yesterday morning, but the flames were extinguished by officers CODNER and GUISCHARD after damage to the amount of $100 had resulted. The officers also succeeded in getting out three horses in safety.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.—The trustees of the proposed new building for a Masonic Temple met last evening, and organized by electing P. G. M. FULLER as Chairman. Committees on By-Laws and Site for New Building were appointed, after which they adjourned until next Monday evening.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pacific-street, yesterday morning. Deceased was about five feet eight inches in height, gray hair and sandy whiskers; dressed in black-ribbed coat, black cloth vest, light mixed gray pantaloons, plaid shirt and heavy shoes. The clothes were much worn, and the indications were that the body had been in the water for a long time. The remains are at the dead-house for identification.

WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman was found at the foot of Joralemon-street yesterday. She was perfectly nude, with only a strap about her waist. She was about 5 feet 2 inches in height. The remains were taken to the Dead House for identification.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—APRIL 25.—Nos. 48, 51, 85, 92, 31.

As it is a very important question for every educated person, either in business or in society, to know how the French language can be acquired, so as to be able to speak it correctly, we advise our readers to notice the invitation extended to the lovers of languages to be present at the opening exercises of Professor FAVARGER's French Class, on Thursday, April 26, at 3½ P. M., on which occasion he will exemplify the French pronunciation as compared with the English, showing how a perfect pronunciation can be attained, and why many devote years to that acquisition without success.—*Evening Post.*

Rogers' Fragrant Odontoline for cleansing and preserving the teeth.—A purely vegetable production, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, perfumers and fancy goods dealers, and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., New-York City; W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., New-York City.

3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will stand all climates. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Marvin's Patent Door Locks
FOR HOUSES AND STORES.
THEY CANNOT BE PICKED.
THEY HAVE NO SPRINGS.
KEY WEIGHS ONLY ONE-QUARTER OF AN OUNCE.
MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, New-York.
721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Also, MARVIN'S Patent Fire and Burglar Safes.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair.
Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This unrivalled article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation, quite superfluous. Sold by
CAVEY, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey City.
SHARER, No. 429 Broadway, London.
JONES & CO., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
BIRCH, No. 2 Molesworth-st., Dublin.
ANTONIE, Post Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg.
HENDRY, High-st., Guernsey.
GREEN, No. 45 High-st.
GRATHAM, Lincolnshire.
CONCHILL, Madrid, Spain.
CONJUO, Havana.
LYMAN BROTHERS, Canada.
MORTON & CO., Nova Scotia.
GRAHAM, Newfoundland.
BURGOINE & CO., San Francisco.
WATSON, Prince Edward's Island.
HEMPSTEAD, Balize, Honduras.
POU, Panama.
NIOBEY, Brazil.
MOSS & CO., Australia.
HARGOUN, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
KENNEDY, Jalapa.
WEIR, Prussia.
LOCASTE, Russia.
BARRART, China.
MANLOVE, Japan.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
Will restore gray hair to its original color; strengthen and promote the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool and healthy; can be used by ladies; contains nothing injurious; is not alleled as a hair dressing, and is recommended and used by our best physicians. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway, New-York, where information respecting the treatment of the hair will be freely given from 1 to 3 P. M. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Leaky Roofs.
The Union Cement Roofing Company repair and warrant them; new gravel roofing also put on. No. 271 Broadway, New-York, and No. 339 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Brown's Standard Scales.
Manufactures all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

Defiance, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes; also, sideboard and parlor safes, for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents; Black or brown; instantaneous; best, cheapest. Depot No. 68 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

The Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch SEWING MACHINES—A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

"L'Emeil de Paris de Jared," the exquisite French preparation for the skin.

"L'Emeil de Paris" imparts a beautifully soft and transparent skin of the texture of polished ivory.

"L'Emeil de Paris" is used and endorsed by Mme. Ponisi, Miss Maggie Mitchell and other refined ladies.

"L'Emeil de Paris" is used by the most refined. L. ISABEAU, No. 622 Broadway, Agent.

The Renown of Burnett's Standard Preparations. For more than eight years these preparations have maintained a large and constantly increasing sale, sustaining the opinion of the best judges that they are unrivaled.

BURNETT'S ORIENTAL TOOTH WASH IS A PRESERVER of the teeth, and beautifies them without injury to the enamel. In this respect it stands alone. The evidence of chemists and of the dental faculty substantiates these facts.

Sold by all druggists.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.
The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's VERMIFUGE COMFITS is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the stomach cause irritation and often prolonged sickness, and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be found in the Vermifuge Comfits.

During the Process of Teething, every mother should give her child Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic,

FINANCIAL.

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 11 BROAD-STREET,

NEW-YORK,

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft.

All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.

(Late Secretary of State.)

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,

NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Mines, mineral lands and ores examined and reported upon. Competent engineers furnished to mining companies.

Consultations afforded on all mining, metallurgical and chemical questions at the office of the Bureau.

GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.

DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SAMUEL D. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Corner New-st., New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 28 until the morning of May 8. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX

TO

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GREENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.

BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.

Subscribers to the stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, upon which ninety per cent. is still due, are hereby notified in conformity with a vote of the Board of Directors, passed on the sixteenth day of January, one thousa d eight hundred and sixty-six, that an assessment of ninety per cent. upon stock subscribed for by them is hereby levied in amounts and at times as hereinafter recited, to be paid at the office of the company, at No. 5 State-st., in Boston, Mass., to wit: Twenty per cent. to be paid on the second day of April; thirty per cent. on the first day of May; and forty per cent. on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

All stock upon which assessments as above levied are not paid will be declared forfeited absolutely, and all payments that have been made upon said stock will be forfeited without condition of redemption.

L. S. WHITTINGTON,
Treasurer N. P. R. R. Co.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24, 1866.

BONDS.

Ross County, Ohio, Bonds wanted by WILSON, GIBSON & CO., No. 50 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate funds and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the second day of April next, by 12 o'clock, M. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company, are required to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of the said Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding outstanding certificates of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the said 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

LOST OR BURNED—ON THE NIGHT OF THE 28th of March, at the fire No. 816 Broadway, occupied by H. Wilson Blanchard, Certificate No. 567, for five thousand (5,000) shares; Certificate No. 583, for one thousand (1,000) shares of the Keystone Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of David Bush; also four (4) Certificates for one hundred (100) shares each, and one certificate for fifty (50) shares, all of which are in the same Company, issued to and standing in the name of L. G. Bingham, and six (6) Certificates, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 32 and 34, for one hundred (100) shares each, of the Vedder Silver Mining Company of New-York, issued to and standing in the name of W. F. Voombs—the aggregate amount being about one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.) The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating for the same, as transfer has been stopped, and the companies applied to for a new issue. $100 reward will be given to any one who will bring the same to Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 816 Broadway. J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurers United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of temporary loan for Clearing-house purposes at five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry Four per cent. interest per annum.

On said last day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money, and issue therefor Clearing-house Certificates, payable on demand, in legal-tender notes, with interest at Four per cent. per annum.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 22 William-st., New-York.—To the Stockholders of the American Oil Mining Company: Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the above-named Company is hereby called, to be held at the office of said Company, at No. 22 William-st. in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, at which meeting it will be proposed to diminish the capital stock of said Company from $1,500,000 to $150,000. JOHN BLOODGOOD, JAMES H. STEBBINS, AUGUSTUS SCHELL, BENJAMIN NATHAN, a majority of the Trustees.

S. M. COCKEIN, Secretary.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 10, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., No. 84 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated, by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 56, 457, 572, 876, 2,385, 834, 1,507, 385, 417, 434, 49, 503, 224, 531, 228, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 16th April, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONsolidated Petroleum Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Broad-st., on the 9th of May, 1866, at 1 P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of the Company from $1,000,000 to $250,000.

J. EAGER,
A. S. JEWELL,
S. J. HOWLAND,
J. LEADCRAFT,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 16th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1866, ON the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office. The transfer books will close April 26, and be opened May 2.

The interest on the bonds of the Company due May 1, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

A. BOODY, President.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,
OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY will please take notice that the instalment of five (5) per cent on the capital stock will be due and payable on or before May 8, prox.

J. J. CISCO, Treasurer.

EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THE RARITAN and Delaware Bay Railroad Company for sale at the office of Messrs. DAVIDSON & JONES, Bankers and Brokers, No. 25 Pine-st. The entire amount of the mortgage is $300,000, the bonds are due in 1874, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable 1st March and 1st September.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES OF ALL descriptions; State, County, City and Railroad Bonds, bought and sold by

WM. C. EGLESTON,
No. 54 William-st.

TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of May 1, of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

April 20, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK WILL remove on 1st of May to their new banking-house, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 COUPONS,

DUE MAY 1,

Cashed in Gold or Currency

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.

As the disbursement of $20,000,000 of May interest will have a tendency to reduce the premium on gold, holders of gold bonds will do well to secure the present rate by cutting of their coupons and selling them now.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW-YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers and Investors for the transaction of their business in this City, including purchases and sales of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled. We keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES,

buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81..	107½	108	June, 7-30.....	101½	102
Coupon, '81	107¾	108	July, 7-30.....	101½	101¾
5-20 Regist'd, '62.	102	102¼	June, C.L.N's, '64	111½	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '62..	105¾	105¾	July, C.L.N's, '64	110¾	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '64..	105¾	106¼	Aug., C.L.N's, '64	109¾	110
5-20 Coupon, '65..	105¾	105¾	Oct., C.L.N's, '64	109¾	110
10-40 Registered.	96	96¾	Dec., C.L.N's, '64	108¾	108¾
10-40 Coupon.....	96¾	96¾	May, C.L.N's, '65	105¾	106
Curr'cy Certifics.	100	100¼	Aug., C.L.N's, '65	103¾	103¾
Gold.....	126¾	126¾	Sept., C.L.N's, '65	103¾	103¾
August, 7-30.....	101¼	102	Oct., C.L.N's, '65	103¾	103¾

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)

BANKERS,

No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED. Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be

ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE

on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

No. 46 PINE-ST.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES, of every description, not sold at the stock exchanges.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH, } wanted.
ADAMS EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS, } for sale.
NATIONAL EXPRESS
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,

MICHIGAN 7S, WAR LOAN.

Express and Telegraph Stocks,
Detroit City 7s, Detroit Business Paper, } BOUGHT
Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds, } AND SOLD.
Land 7% Warrants and Script,

A. WILKINS, Stock and Note Broker, Detroit, Mich.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held at the office, March 26, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. P. PALMER.	JOHN CASWELL.
RUFUS L. LORD.	JOHN STEWARD.
THOS. BARRON.	HENRY BAYLIS.
RICHD. TIGHE.	JAS. B. JOHNSTON.
HENRY KRUMBHORTH.	RICHD. H. BOWNE.
EDWIN D. MORGAN.	EDWARD J. WOOLSEY.
SIDNEY MASON.	ANDREW J. SMITH.
AUG. H. WARD.	WM. H. MACY.
PETER COOPER.	JONATHAN THORNE.
JAS. COLLES.	HENRY K. BOGERT.

ROBT. S. HOLT.

And at a meeting of the Board held subsequently, WM. P. PALMER was elected President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Vice-President.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 32TH-ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1866.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

GUNNELL CENTRAL GOLD COMPANY OF COLORADO, NEW-YORK OFFICE No. 70 BROADWAY, April 23, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 70 Broadway, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to 5, inclusive.

By order. C. B. BOSTWICK, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, W. H. FOSTER, W. H. SANFORD, President. Cashier. Asst. Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to May 1, inclusive. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT, (less United States Government tax,) upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, has this day been declared, payable on the 25th day of April inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 61 Broadway, New-York, and until the 16th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office, in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of May, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1. By order,

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (5 per cent.) free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, on and after the 1st day of May next.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after the first day of May next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

MOURNING BONNETS! MOURNING BONNETS!

The largest and handsomest stock ever offered. Prices greatly reduced. N. B.—SUPERIOR STOCK of SHAWLS, plain and trimmed, very cheap FROM AUCTION.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MADAME BUHLMEYER, SUCCESSOR to Mme. Ferrero, will exhibit on Wednesday, April 25th, 1866, Summer Millinery just received from Paris. No. 5 Great Jones-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Garnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

N. B. GRIFFINS, NO. 358 GRAND-ST., NEW-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO. WILL SELL On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 10½ o'clock, At their Salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Comprising almost every kind of new and desirable goods.

Catalogues and samples ready before the sale.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

By WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st., New-York.

LARGE SALE OF GUNS.

FRIDAY, April 27, 1866, At 11 o'clock,

8,000 Austrian Muskets, with bayonets.
5,000 Prussian Muskets, with bayonets.
2,000 Springfield Rifles.

All packed in cases of 20 each, ready for shipment.

These arms have all been overhauled, re-oiled, cleaned and repaired, and are now in good working order, ready for use.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at clothing depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

17,000 Spades, new;
5,500 short-handled and 1,500 long-handled Shovels, new, and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly, and spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES, NOS. 13, 15 AND 17 CROSBY-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Assignees, the following-described leasehold property, viz.:

CROSBY-ST.—The lease of the three lots, with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Crosby-st., 80 feet south of Grand-st., and known as Nos. 13, 15 and 17 Crosby-st. The buildings consist of three three-story and attic brick dwellings on the front, each 23 by 45 feet, and a five-story brick factory on the rear, 21 by 75 feet. Lots each 25 by 100 feet. The lease is from Peter Lorillard, perpetual, and at a very nominal ground rent.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON THIRD-AVENUE, AND LOTS ON FIRST AND SECOND AVENUES, AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—The lot of land with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the east side of 3d-av., 39 feet 6 inches north of 27th-st.

27TH-ST.—Three lots north side 27th-st., 70 feet east of 3d-av.

1ST-AV.—One lot on the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 52d-st.

2D-AV.—One lot, west side, 82 feet 2 inches north of 78th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOMESTEAD HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to close the estate of Samuel Lord, deceased:

The homestead brick house and lot No. 294 West 19th-st. between 9th and 10th avs. The house is two-story, attic and basement; has water and gas; lot 25x92 feet. Possession May 1, 1866.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office, No. 91 Liberty-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

BY GEORGE COOK, ON THURSDAY, April 26, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 103 Waverley-place, opposite Washington-square, entire furniture, including superb velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets; oilcloths, superb rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, superb rosewood parlor suite in velvet, French plate mirrors, lace curtains, elegant cut-glass chandeliers, sitting-room, reception, black walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, chandeliers and kitchen furniture.

Catalogue at sale, which is absolute.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On FRIDAY, 27th, at 10¾ o'clock, at No. 302 Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts., the entire furniture, including parlor suites, chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, lace and other curtains, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, &c. Catalogues at sale, or at the office, No. 91 Liberty-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other appurtenances.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

The road is thirty ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route presents the best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now in use can be transferred to the railroad, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment will be such as those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M. in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A SPLENDID SEAT AT HEMPSTEAD, QUEENS COUNTY, LONG ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26:

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of from 60 to 70 acres at Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, one hour's ride by Long Island Railroad from Hunter's Point. The mansion is large, of modern construction, has furnace, gas, water closets, bath, &c.; the outbuildings, which are numerous, are well arranged; farmers' lodge conveniently located; forest and evergreen trees afford ample shade around the mansion; there are on the place a most choice variety of fruit trees, a large grapery, and a garden stocked with small fruits and vegetables; the grounds are all in a high state of cultivation, and the surroundings are all that a gentleman of taste could require. The place has been in the possession of the present owner for over 25 years. Title perfect. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The furniture, which is all of the first class, can be purchased at a valuation.

JESSE O. DISSOWAY, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE TROTTING AND BLOODED STOCK.—JESSE O. DISSOWAY will sell, at the Richmond Club Track, New-Dorp, Staten Island, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1866, at 10 o'clock, all the valuable trotting and blooded stock of the estate of Henry M. Wood, together with carriages, harness, farming implements, &c. Among the stock of forty horses offered may be named the following:

Nelly Holcomb has trotted in public in	2:26
Kate O'Brien has trotted in public in	2:27
Capt. Benham has trotted in public in	2:36
Lady Ella, or Pride of Emwood, has trotted in public in	2:35
Lantern	2:42
Frank Ferris (stallion) has trotted in public in	2:38
Sale positive and terms cash.	

Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, APRIL 25, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 242 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., elegant household furniture, consisting of solid rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in satin, brocatel and reps; rosewood bookcases, do. etagères, solid black walnut library suites in green reps; dining-room extension dining table, dining-room chairs, lounges, in reps; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oilcloths, kitchen furniture; also, several fine musical instruments; also, one single action harp, by Seymyer, 8 stops; violoncello, Italian oil paintings, by Jerome Thompson; black walnut music-rack, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. JOHN SNEDICOR'S GALLERY, No. 786 Broadway, an elegant collection of oil paintings, the latest works of our celebrated and favorite American artist,

GEORGE INNESS,

comprising about 50 of his finest and most desirable late compositions, and including his celebrated picture,

PEACE AND PLENTY.

Now on exhibition free as above.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. 170 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., comprising a variety of parlor and dining-room suites, bedroom furniture, including beds and bedding, and a large assortment of table cutlery and plated ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction,

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25,

at 10½ o'clock, at private residence No. 67 West 31st-st.:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

embracing the usual assortment of furniture, carpets, mirrors, china, glassware, &c., &c.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

FORTIETH SALE OF UNCLAIMED property takes place on THURSDAY, April 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of miscellaneous articles, cotton, wool, rope, rice, gin, sugar, coffee, white lead, boat, men and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, pistols, hardware, boots, shoes, &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER—(Office No. 122 3d-av.,) gives personal attention to sales of furniture at the residences of parties declining housekeeping; also, all other kinds of personal and real property.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

AT NO. 100 LIBERTY-ST., WEST OF Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at 11 o'clock.

PLANTS, PLANTS.

Continuation sale of fine choice exotic plants, direct from France; standard perpetual and moss roses, fruit trees, shrubs, dahlias, bulbous roots, &c.

The whole stock in prime order, perfectly hardy and fully warranted. Sold by order of M. Magne.

25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.

AT AUCTION,
APRIL 25, 1866,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-fifth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of May next.

The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

75 cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the Office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS,

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals are invited for the purchase of 370 army wagons in lots of not less than 25.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, May 2. Payments (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. TOMPKINS, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, indorsed "Proposals to Purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS, Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWO COUNTRY SEATS ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

NEAR RICHMOND STATION, S. I.—A beautiful place, containing 26 acres, only 3 minutes' walk from Richmond Station, on the Staten Island R. R. Elegant land, mansion, farm-house, and all necessary outbuildings, splendid ocean view, &c.; land and buildings in good order.

COTTAGE.—Also, a nice cottage, with outbuildings and 13 acres of land, adjoining the above; fine view of the bay; sale positive. These are two of the most attractive and beautiful locations on the island.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT BUHL AND MARQUETERIE FURNITURE, BRONZES, RICH CARPETING, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, April 25,

At 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Charles Suydam, No. 18 West 21st-st.

The entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of rosewood and satin furniture, en suite; very rich buhl and marqueterie furniture, made by Tahan, and purchased in Paris; consoles, cabinets, jardenieres, work tables, sofa tables, centre tables, writing desk, &c.; elegant bronze and ormolu chandeliers and branches, ormolu and Sevres candelabras and statuettes, made by Rango; ormolu and china vases; rosewood piano-forte, with organ attachment, made by Nunns & Clarke; pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood extension dining table, large size; buffet, arm chairs and lounges, in rosewood bedsteads, beautifully carved; armoire-a-glace, bureaus, carved dressing bureaus, dressing tables, &c.; mahogany bedroom furniture; also, very rich velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, French china, dinner, dessert and tea sets, &c.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTRA-SIZED LOT AND BUILDINGS ON SEVENTH-AVENUE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 26, at 12 o'clock

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Curting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,108	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,456	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,026	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,979	Provan.
HELVETIA	2,819	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN ..... SATURDAY, April 28
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening direct y into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 61 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES,
with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, A. G. JONES, Commander ..... 26th April.
Western Empire, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, ... 10th May.
Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander ..... 31st May.
Baltic, A. G. JONES, ... 14th June.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.
For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to
V. PRICOLI, Secretary,
Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 41 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitte-d, will leave Pier No. 47 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO ..... HENRY A. GARDNER ..... March 17, 1866.
FULTON ..... JAMES A. WOTTON ..... April 14, 1866.
ARAGO ..... HENRY A. GARDNER ..... May 12, 1866.
FULTON ..... JAMES A. WOTTON ..... June 9, 1866.
ARAGO ..... HENRY A. GARDNER ..... July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-seventh day thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin ..... $120 | Second cabin $80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 25.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 80
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 80
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE ..... LEMAIRE ..... SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III ..... BOCANDE ..... SATURDAY, May 19
PARIS ..... SURMONT ..... SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE ..... DUCHESNE ..... SATURDAY, June 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with through coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... April 28
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... May 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... SATURDAY ..... May 12
CITY OF PARIS ..... SATURDAY ..... May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK ..... SATURDAY ..... May 26
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ..... $120 | Steerage $35
First Cabin to London ..... 125 | Steerage to London 40
First Cabin to Paris ..... 135 | Steerage to Paris 50
Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, GLASGOW AND THE IRISH PORTS,
CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
RIBERNIA ..... SATURDAY, April 28
CALEDONIA ..... SATURDAY, May 12
Cabins, $80 and $70; steerage, $30.
Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $40, payable in U. S. currency.
As this Company does not employ runners, those who wish passages will please come direct to the office.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER, Inman Line, will sail from PIER No. 44, N. R., for Liverpool direct at 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, April 25, carrying steerage passengers only. Rate of passage $30, currency.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT—With extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MARATHON ..... April 25.
MALTA ..... May 5.
PALMYRA ..... May 16.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every Saturday. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR
RIO DE JANEIRO
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
TIMMERMAN, Commander,
WILL SAIL
ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight can be taken at low rates.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight at printed tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
The steamer CHESAPEAKE,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & P. LAMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. BOUDER ..... Capt. B. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ..... Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
MONEKA,
will sail on THURSDAY, April 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. FRED. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Nos. 54 Wall-st. or 98 West-st.
Bills of lading signed at the office,
No. 98 West st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship EVENING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 56 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL,
leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO

MAY.
1st, ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th, COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st, NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Passengers checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$85.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon,
From Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,
TO
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13 NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

NEW-YORK AND SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Picolata.
The fast and favorite steamship
W. LOVELAND, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Dedrick-street, on SATURDAY, April 28, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The A1 very fast and elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, W. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 28.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The A1 and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT,
FREDRICK, Commander,
now loading, and will be dispatched on THURSDAY, 26th April, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Freight received up to 5 o'clock.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Agent in Wilmington, Mr. HORACE M. BARRY, who will forward goods to all points in the interior, free of commission and extra charges.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.
The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNIH, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 26 N. R., (foot Chatham-st.,) at 3 P.M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.
The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Bridgeport at 2 P.M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. Stateroom $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new, fast and elegant steamer
ARTISAN, Capt. G. GREEN,
will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.
For further particulars inquire of
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank—The pleasure steamer METAMORA, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, April 3,	3 P. M.	Wednesday, Ap'l 4,	8¼ A. M.
Thursday,	5, 10 A.M.	Friday,	6, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	7, 11 A.M.	Monday,	9, 12 M.
Tuesday,	10, 2 P. M.	Wednesday,	11, 2 P. M.
Thursday,	12, 3 P. M.	Friday,	13, 3¼ P. M.
Saturday,	14, 3¼ P. M.	Monday,	16, 7¼ A. M.
Tuesday,	17, 9 A.M.	Wednesday,	18, 9 A.M.
Thursday,	19, 10½ A.M.	Friday,	20, 10 A.M.
Saturday,	21, 11 A.M.	Monday,	23, 1 P. M.
Tuesday,	24, 3 P.M.	Wednesday,	25, 3 P.M.
Thursday,	26, 3 P. M.	Friday,	27, 3¼ P. M.
Saturday,	28, 3¼ P. M.	Monday,	30, 7 A.M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 and 8th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3¼ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEW-SINEW, Capt. PETER LOCKWOOD, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling the drawers. Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 53 Elev. corner of 16th-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, matarasses, springbeds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 377 Canal

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking glasses, &c., &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

AT PRIVATE SALE—NEW VELVET TAPestry carpet, one pier glass, one hat-stand (rosewood) and suite of rosewood furniture in green plush, 7 pieces. Can be seen at No. 147 East 18th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M., until the 28th inst.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—IN THE HOUSE No. 40 East 31st-st.; parlor, dining-room, and bedroom, rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut. Apply on the premises from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETE OUTFIT in furniture, in suits or otherwise. Also, Feilchardt's parlor bedsteads, save rent and room. No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st.

TO TAILORS.—FOR SALE—TWO SHOW counters and one tailor's cutting counter, also a desk, all in good order. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock, at No. 64 Nassau-st., up stairs. Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS office; carpet, safe, desks, &c. Advertiser would take a desk room with the party hiring. Apply to No. 3 Rector-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY HANDSOME VELVET Carpets, nearly new, at No. 236 West 42d-st., New-York. No second-hand dealers need apply.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE,
Manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO. also, the CELEBRATED HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE, and every variety of hotel cooking apparatus.
Over 300 hotels and restaurants are using our apparatus, to any and all of which we confidently refer.
No. 268 Canal-st.
After May 1, Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave Pier No. 49 North River:
8 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
11 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern Express. Passengers by this train will reach Albany in time to connect with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. CURTISS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. Secured berths can be had at the office, Pier No. 18, or aboard the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5¼ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT at foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
6:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Dunkirk with LAKE SHORE and GRAND TRUNK Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:40 A. M., 3 P. M. and 6:20 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. On Saturdays only, at 11:15 P. M. The 9:23, 4:22, and 6:26 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, F. Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barges under Sanford and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in a few days, and at the same time are safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare materials. The only reliable remedy for females. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 and $6 a box. Dr. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

O. S.—1832.
CHOLERA DROPS.
Depot No. 73 Murray-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 136 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of Dublin, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all the Doctors in town all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call on me. I will take back little money and refer to cured. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, Dr. K. is enabled to guarantee the most inveterate complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Impediments to Marriage carefully cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by letter. Full diagnosis of disease required. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Dr. KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who devotes his entire practice to genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Stricture, diseases of the prostate gland, seminal weakness and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females, whether married or single, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 169 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are more powerful, price $3, can be sent by mail. Also safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 102 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL'S Elixir or Drop to sanction ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to those who have destroyed their vitality by self-abuse, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Nocturnal Losses, Pains in the Back, &c., required to cure the most inveterate case in one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Sold by all druggists, and at the depot of the only genuine and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all the Doctors in town all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call on me. I will take back little money and refer to cured. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, Dr. K. is enabled to guarantee the most inveterate complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Impediments to Marriage carefully cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by letter. Full diagnosis of disease required. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Dr. KENNEDY, No. 136 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

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LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to any address. No. 308 Bowery, N. Y.

GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA AND ALL infectious diseases, by using DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, the most powerful purifier known. Sold by JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 160 William-st.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the feeble. Depot 3 Division-st., Boltie No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 119 4th-av., administered by the inventor, for the cure of rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases. The best preventive of cholera.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 4. Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, $1 in English or German.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, and no one else can. Chancres and clap doctors will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates. It cures made within the last thirty years or almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most standard pharmacians and M.D.'s. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This I will defy the world to equal. Price $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR DIAMONDS, SECOND-HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY OLD GOLD & SILVER. ORIGINAL JACOBS, 407 BROADWAY

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 349 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER ..... Director.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, April 25,
First time in three years, and only time most positively of
BEETHOVEN'S IMMORTAL OPERA,
FIDELIO. FIDELIO,
with the same grand cast which rendered the opera in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago transcending all previous representations at that Academy.
Leonora ..... Mme. Bertha Johannsen
Marcellina ..... Mme. Johanna Reiter
Rocco ..... Joseph Hermans
Florestan ..... Theodore Habelman
Jaquino ..... Franz Damrad
Don Pedro ..... Heinrich Stelpcke
Don Fedro ..... Otto Lehman
THE OVERTURE NO. 3, IN C,
will be performed by the Grand Orchestra during the entre act.
Admission one dollar. Secured seats, fifty cents extra. Family circle, fifty cents. Amphitheatre, twenty-five cents.

TWO GRAND FAREWELL OPERAS.
SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, April 26,
Last night but one of the great German Opera.
Last time positively of
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
WILLIAM TELL,
with its famous cast, immense chorus, (by far the largest of American operas,) and augmented orchestra.
SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 27, 1866,
Last night of the season,
Wagner's renowned opera
OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
SECURED SEATS—ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Admission price remains the same—ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURING SEATS.
GRAND OPERA, DER FREISCHUTZ.
AFTERNOON, OPERA DER FREISCHUTZ.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS EACH, to all parts of the house. For sale to-day at all offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY, APRIL 28,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
GRAND OPERA, DER FREISCHUTZ.
Entire grand cast, immense chorus, orchestra and especial scenic effects.
TICKETS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY, FIFTY CENTS. May be purchased immediately at all offices, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HAVANA GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Director ..... J. GRAU
Also lessee of the grand THEATRE TACON, of Havana, Cuba, and the FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, New Orleans.
Mr. Grau respectfully announces that he will give a short season of Italian Opera of TEN SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS with his Havana Opera Company. Mr. Grau also takes pleasure to state that through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present lessee, he is enabled to present his company in the New-York Academy.
Subscription for the ten nights will open on TUESDAY, April 24, at the MUSICAL EXCHANGE, 13 Union-square.
OPENING NIGHT ON THURSDAY, MAY 3.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ..... MANAGER
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 23,
First appearance in New

WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

ould lawfully employ the forces subject to his control to prevent American citizens and other persons, within our jurisdiction, from transporting arms or munitions of war, as merchandise, across the frontier into Mexico, in the present state of affairs in that country. The Attorney-General says he is of the opinion that the order of Gen. McDOWELL was intended to interfere with such trade, conducted by our people, as the authorities have declared to be lawful, and is not therefore in conformity with any order; was probably intended to be directed against military expeditions or armed enterprises carried on from this Government against the belligerents contending in Mexico. Such expeditions and enterprises are of course violations of our statutes, and nothing in this opinion is intended to impugn the validity of the order in respect to them. The Attorney-General apprehends it to be well settled that merchants may lawfully sell at home to a belligerent purchaser, or carry themselves to the belligerent power, contraband, articles, subject to the rights of seizure in transitu. The rights of the neutral to transport, and the hostile power to seize, are conflicting rights, and neither party can charge the other with a criminal act. This is the view taken by Chancellor KENT.

THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES.

Some of the newspapers have recently published what purports to be a correct list of the vessels to form a fleet for the protection of our fisheries on the North American coast; but the Navy Department has furnished no such information, for reasons of public policy. There is no doubt, however, that ample means will be assembled, provided for such protection, as well as to prevent a breach of neutrality from any meditated Fenian movement.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

A message was to-day received from the President, by the Senate, in answer to the resolution calling for the proceedings of the Board convened to make brevet appointments of general officers in the regular army, covering the proceedings referred to. The Board consisted of Gens. W. T. SHERMAN, GEORGE G. MEADE, PHILIP H. SHERIDAN and GEORGE H. THOMAS, with Lieut.-Col. L. M. DAYTON, as Recorder. The Board convened at St. Louis March 1, all being present but Gen. SHERIDAN. The order included two classes of recommendations, for gallant and meritorious service, and for faithful service. They express, in their report, a sincere desire to do all full and liberal justice, and say: "If the question were a perfectly new one, we would be inclined to recommend the abolition of the whole system of brevet rank, and to substitute in its place some other mode of reward for special gallantry in action, such as medals commemorative of the event, or to make actual promotion to vacancy, without regard to prior rank; but brevet commissions have been conferred in all past and during the present one, so that we are estopped, and compelled to regard them as precedents binding on our judgment." They express a decided opinion that brevet rank should only be conferred for distinguished services in the field, in presence of the enemy, and that if meritorious conduct in non-combatants' duty should be thus rewarded, there would be great confusion from a disproportion of officers with high rank, in comparison with the limited number of men. Recommendations are made as follows:

For rank of Brevet Major-General—Irwin McDowell, for Battle of Bull Run; Montgomery C. Meigs, for Board No. 10; Joseph Hooker, Chattanooga; W. S. Hancock, Spottsylvania; J. M. Schofield, Franklin; O. O. Howard, campaign of Atlanta; A. H. Terry, Wilmington, N. C.; E. O. C. Ord, Fort Harrison; John G. Parke, Fort Steadman; D. S. Stanly, Franklin; A. H. Humphrey, Sortois Creek; E. R. S. Canby, Mobile; H. G. Wright, Petersburgh; Andrew A. Humphreys, Petersburgh; John Gibbon, Petersburgh; Jeffers on C. Davis, Jonesboro; Joseph A. Mower, Salkehatchie; F. J. Wood, Nashville; Charles R. Woods, Lenoirville, N. C., and James Wilson, Selma. The list numbers twenty, ranking in order as named.

Sixty-six recommendations for the brevet rank of Brigadier-General were made as follows: David Hunter, for the campaign in the valley of Virginia; A. McCook, Atlanta; Cerryville; J. G. Foster, Savannah; C. C. Augur, Port Hudson; Gordon Granger, Mobile; George Stoneman, Charlotte, N. C.; George Sykes, Gettysburg; Frank Steele, Little Rock; G. L. Harsuff, for surrender of Lee; G. K. Warren, Bristow Station; A. Pleasanton, the Missouri campaign; Q. A. Gilmore, Fort Wagner; W. F. Smith, Chattanooga; George Crook, West Virginia; Godfrey Weitzel, surrender of Lee; W. B. Hasen, Fort McAllister; Wesley Merritt, Five Forks; George A. Custer, surrender of Lee; Wilson Jones F. Barry, surrender of Johnston; J. G. Barnard, surrender of Lee; Seth Williams, surrender of Lee; John Newton, Atlanta; J. M. Brannan, Atlanta; R. W. Johnson, Nashville; Z. B. Tower, Grovetown; J. W. Davidson, Little Rock; Eugene A. Harry, Little Rock; W. H. Emory, Shenandoah Valley; C. Grover, Cedar Creek; J. W. Crawford, Five Forks; J. H. Carlton, New Mexico; Absalom Baird, Atlanta; J. C. Robinson, Spottsylvania; Truman Seymour, Petersburg; Chas. Griffin, Five Forks; W. S. Elliott, Nashville; H. J. Hunt, Petersburg; G. W. Getty, Petersburg; Alfred Tully, Whitestone Valley; R. S. Granger, Decatur, Ala.; John H. Ring, Ruff's Station; Frank Wheaton, Petersburgh; Wm. P. Curtin, Bentonville; R. B. Ayres, Five Forks; R. O. Tyler, Cold Harbor; H. A. Du-hont, Hatcher's Creek; Adalbert Ames, Fort Fisher; Judson Kilpatrick, Fayetteville, N. C.; A. S. Webb, Surrender, Tenn.; Kenner Garrard, Nashville; S. S. Canoli, Spottsylvania; E. Upton, Selma, Ala.; John B. McIntosh, Winchester, Va.; Eli Long, Selma, Ala.; Louis D. Watkins, Resaca; Sidney Burbank, Gettysburgh; R. C. Buchanan, Gravesou; J. C. Pinder, Petersburgh; H. F. Clark, Gettysburgh; A. Beckwith, Surrender Johnson; C. R. Comstock, Mobile, Ala.; O. M. Poe, Surrender Johnson; J. H. Potter, Surrender Johnson.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Tuesday, April 24.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from Dr. HENRY OAKS, on the subject of the rinderpest, its cause and cure, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COWAN presented the petition of Pennsylvania wool-growers for an increase of the duty on foreign wool, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Interior Department, which was referred to a special committee of five.

FINANCE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill; also, the House bill authorizing the coining of five-cent pieces.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. SHERMAN reported from the Finance Committee the bill to make appropriations to supply deficiencies in the public printing appropriations for the present year, which was passed. It appropriates about $600,000 for the purpose named.

RELIEF OF LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution for the relief of loyal citizens of Berkeley and Jefferson Counties, West Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was a bill now pending to provide for the payment of loyal citizens all over the South for army stores really furnished. I was his intention to call this bill up at an early day, and he thought it would sufficiently embrace the cases referred to by Mr. WILLEY.

Mr. WILLEY said he was aware of the fact stated by Mr. TRUMBULL, but he believed that bill would lead to discussion. All he proposed was to put the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley on an equal footing with the other counties of West Virginia.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. GUTHRIE offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of orders of the Navy Department which deprive officers of the navy, not on duty, of the privileges of citizens of the United States, with respect to their privilege of passing from one State to another, or to the City of Washington; also, whether the Navy Department has refused to permit officers to visit Washington for the purpose of personal appeal to the President and Congress in their own cases; and if so, by what authority the right is withdrawn from them as citizens of the United States.

The resolution was adopted.

THE AWARDS TO THE CAPTORS OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of JEFFERSON DAVIS were made; also, for a copy of the proceedings of the Commission in making the awards. Mr. HOWE said he had reason to think that the awards were not justified by the evidence.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired if the money had yet been paid.

Mr. HOWE said it had not been paid. It could not be paid until the money was appropriated.

The resolution was adopted.

THE RELIEF OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The bill for the relief of certain naval contractors was taken up.

The following amendment, by way of a substitute, was offered by Mr. GRIMES and adopted:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay out of any money, not otherwise appropriated, to the several parties, the awards made in their favor by the Naval Board organized under the resolution of the Senate, adopted March 9, 1865, the awards being made under date of Dec. 23, 1865, and reported to the Secretary of the Navy. *Provided*, that the payment shall not in any case exceed twelve per centum upon the contract price, except in the case of the *Oumanche*, in which case the award shall be paid in full.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following as an additional section:

SECTION — And be it further enacted in the case of DONALD McKAY, of Boston, Massachusetts, who built the *Sovereign* and machinery, and MILES GREENWOOD, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who built the *Tippecanoe*, whose contracts have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, and who were prevented from appearing before the Naval Board, shall be entitled to the same rate of compensation as is authorized to be paid to other parties building the same class of vessels and machinery, and such award to be made and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Navy; provided the evidence submitted for his examination fully establishes the right of the said parties to compensation.

The further consideration of the above was then, on motion, postponed until to-morrow.

THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up as the order.

The pending question was a motion to reconsider.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the proposition, reiterating his arguments heretofore published of the inadequacy of the population of Colorado, and in regard to the insertion of the word "white" in her newly-adopted State constitution. The population of Colorado, he declared, had decreased with every year since 1861. In 1861 the aggregate vote of the Territory was 10,580, and in December of the same year, 9,354. In September, 1864, the aggregate vote was 6,192, and in last September only 5,905. Referring to a pamphlet on the resources of Colorado, published by Messrs. EVANS and CHAFFEE, the Senators-elect from Colorado, he quoted from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, before which Mr. EVANS, then Governor of Colorado, was summoned. The report states that the testimony of Mr. EVANS was of a prevaricating and shuffling character. The same prevaricating and shuffling, Mr. SUMNER said, were apparent in the pamphlet of Mr. EVANS. There was a retrogression in every aspect in regard to that Territory, but the greatest of all was its retrogression in Republican government. The original organic act of this Territory allowed every male person, of the age of 21 years and upwards, to exercise the elective franchise, but in 1864 the Legislative Assembly declared that no person, being a negro and mulatto, should be a voter.

Mr. TRUMBULL interrupted Mr. SUMNER to say that it was not true that colored persons had ever voted in Colorado. The right of suffrage had been confined to citizens of the United States, according to statute law, and colored men were not believed to be citizens.

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

A message was here received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to the habeas corpus.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and call for a Committee of Conference.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER resumed his remarks on the Colorado Bill, saying in conclusion: Against all this I hear a whisper, not an argument. It is whispered that we need two more votes in this door. Sir, there is something that we need more than two more votes; it is loyalty to that great principle which is now in question. Better far than any number of votes will be loyalty to that great cause. Tell me not, Sir, that it is expedient to create two more votes in this chamber. Permit me to say, Sir, nothing can be expedient that is not right; and if I were about to pronounce the last words I could ever utter in this chamber, I would say to you, Senators, do not forget that right is always the highest expediency.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in response to a resolution to the Senate, transmitting the record of the Commission assembled at St. Louis in relation to brevet appointments in the regular army.

COLORADO (CONTINUED.)

Mr. STEWART spoke briefly in favor of the admission of Colorado.

Mr. GUTHRIE referred to the small population of Colorado as a reason against its admission. He had no doubt she had less population now than when the Enabling Act was passed. There was at one time a great rush of gold miners to the Territory, but most of them had since left, finding no gold there. He believed a Territorial Government better suited than a State Government for the people who lived in Colorado. He thought the Senate ought to increase its votes legitimately by admitting the twenty-two Senators from the Southern States; that would be better than to increase them as the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) had suggested—by admitting Colorado. It was far more to the advantage of the country that the Senate should admit the Southern States than that it should admit Colorado. The Senator from Massachusetts had spoken about increasing the vote of the Senate. He ought to have thought of this while making his onslaught upon the Senator from New-Jersey.

Mr. NYE replied to the arguments of Mr. SUMNER. He alluded to the population and resources of the territory, alleging that it contained twice as much fillable land as Massachusetts. She paid $132,625 revenue tax last year, exclusive of the stamp tax, against $5,600 in Nebraska, $4,900 in New Mexico, and $2,100 in Utah. He would not vote against the State because of the word "white," because he believed it was only a phantom that would not last; that before twelve months rolled around colored men would vote in Nevada and in Colorado. The bars of prejudice were fast falling. The Senator from Wisconsin (DOOLITTLE) opposed negro suffrage last Fall, not knowing that there was a statute already in the law books granting that right in Wisconsin.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked leave to correct his friend from Nevada. I may as well state it here as at any other time. Twenty years ago I advocated colored suffrage. I have voted for it in the State of Wisconsin ever since I have resided there. I have always been willing that colored men should vote in Wisconsin. This very Fall that he speaks of I advocated before our people to allow the colored people of Wisconsin to vote, and I voted for that at the polls.

Mr. NYE—That's good.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Let me say to the honorable Senator from Nevada that there was another thing I advocated; that each State had a right for itself to determine the question; and that the Federal Government had no right nor constitutional power to impose upon any State negro suffrage; and that the right of a State to determine that for itself was one of the reserved rights of every State under the Constitution. I say to that honorable gentleman now, that if he and the men who act with him here shall undertake to impose negro suffrage upon the States of this Union, coming from the Federal Government as an exercise of authority, I give him notice that he and any party or set of men that advocates it, will be crushed under the fall of public opinion, and swept out of existence and out of power.

Mr. STEWART asked Mr. DOOLITTLE whether a constitutional amendment for universal suffrage would produce the effects he had mentioned.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that any party which shall go before the people upon the idea that the Federal Government has the right to regulate suffrage in the States against the will of the State, will be put to the wall.

Mr. NYE said it was evident, from the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, that Mr. DOOLITTLE did not reflect the sentiments of that State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the State Convention of Wisconsin last Fall declared the very doctrine he had just announced.

Mr. NYE said there had been great progress made since last Fall. [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE continued his remarks in advocacy of the admission of Colorado.

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate at 4:40 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

The first business in order being the call of committees for reports during the morning hour, the joint resolution reported on April 19, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, came up for discussion.

A summary of the bill was published in the proceedings of the 19th.

Mr. C. T. HULBURD, of New-York, addressed the House in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. DAWES, interrupting, stated that he was desirous of voting for the bill, and of having the work constructed as a National work; but he observed that in the charter granted by the New-York Legislature to a corporation for this purpose, there was a clause reserving to the State of New-York the right to purchase the canal.

Mr. HUBBARD, of New-York, stated that his colleague (VAN HORN) intended to offer an amendment, which would give the control of the work exclusively to the Federal Government.

Mr. DAWES remarked that was what seemed essential to him.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, stated that after consulting with the friends of the measure in the House, he had concluded to present an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the bill. The substitute differed from the bill in this, that it provided for the chartering of a company, instead of having the work done by a company chartered by any State. He was authorized by the gentleman from Wisconsin (PAINE) to withdraw the substitute which that gentleman had offered, and he now presented the substitute agreed upon.

Mr. J. M. HUMPHREY, of New-York, denounced the measure as a scheme concocted by men who were endeavoring to procure corporate rights accompanied by a donation of six millions from the Federal Government. It professed to have two objects, one military, the other commercial, and yet why had it not been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs or to the Committee on Commerce? That indicated that there was something wrong about the matter. The idea of the work being a military necessity, he ridiculed as one of the devices resorted to by the men who had got up the scheme. As to its commercial necessity, the State of New-York, which had the greatest interest in the commerce of the country, was the best judge of it. He denounced the measure as an attempt to override the principle of States rights over equity. If this could be done, then the States of the Union might as well surrender up all the rights they once possessed.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. HUMPHREY occupied the floor until the close of the morning hour, when the bill went over until to-morrow, and the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, comprising the following Senate amendments to the bill relating to the *habeas corpus* and regulating judicial proceedings.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to non-concur in the Senate's amendments, and to ask for a Committee of Conference. Agreed to.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

The Senate's amendments to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the navy were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

RAILROADS.

The Senate bill to extend the time for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, to some point on or near Traverse Bay, in Michigan. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

SENATE BILLS.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad; the Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress toward the officers, seamen and others who assisted in the rescue of the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship *San Francisco*, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce; the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a harbor and ship canal at Portage Lake in Lake Superior, which was referred to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN on Public Lands; the Senate bill concerning certain lands granted to the State of Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TERRITORIES.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, Thursday of next week was set apart for reports of the Committee on Territories. During the morning hour, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the organic acts of the several Territories. It prohibits legislative assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate powers, and requiring them to pass general laws for the purpose. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution offering the printing of a number of the President's message and accompanying documents on the subject of Mexico, as is now provided by law, for printing of the general diplomatic correspondence. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the Army of the United States, the question being on the motion made yesterday by Mr. NIBLACK to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next.

Mr. NIBLACK stated he was satisfied that the motion to postpone would not now be a fair test of the sense of the House in reference to the bill; besides, it would be more respectful to the Military Committee to let it go on with the bill and make the best it could of it. He therefore withdrew the motion to postpone. The question recurred on the amendments to the nineteenth section, which regulates the Subsistence Department.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE moved as a substitute for the section the corresponding section in the Senate bill.

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the clause rendering West Point graduates ineligible to appointments in Subsistence Department.

The question of West point graduates being involved in this amendment, Mr. WOODBRIDGE submitted some statistics to disprove the charge that West Point had been a nursery of treason. Those statistics show that when the war broke out there were about 1,200 officers in the regular army, of whom 184 were left dead upon the battle-field, and nearly 500 were wounded. Of these officers of the regular army 320 were graduates of West Point, a large number of the cadets having been from the South. One hundred and eighty-seven out of the 320 resigned and joined the Confederate army, leaving 629 loyal to the Government. Of this latter number 138 were from the South, being nearly half of the Southern graduates. He did not believe that any Department of the Government presented so large a proportion of Southern men who adhered to the Union as the regular army and West Point. Out of over 200 officers to the army from the South not being graduates, there were scarcely half a dozen who did not prove false to their alliance. This proved that the influence of West Point and the education received there had been in favor of loyalty.

Mr. SCHENCK disclaimed any imputation against West Point, although he did not deem it a matter for boasting that a larger proportion of graduates had not deserted their flag, and thus became the doubly-perjured wretch which ROBERT E. LEE, and such as he, had become. He suggested beside that many of those who had remained loyal had manifestly only a modified and questionable sort of loyalty; but the whole of the matter was in a nut-shell. These men were educated at the public cost, and there were places enough for them in the engineer corps, the cavalry, the artillery, the bureaus and the different staff departments, without their being put into places which did not require their peculiar qualifications.

The amendment offered by Mr. HALL was rejected.

The question recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. WOODBRIDGE, and it was rejected.

The nineteenth section, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Subsistence Department shall hereafter consist of the number of officers now authorized by law, namely: One Commissary-General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier-General; two Assistant Commissary-Generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Colonels of cavalry; two Commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Lieutenant-Colonels of cavalry; nine Commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Majors of cavalry; and sixteen, with the rank, pay and emoluments of Captains of cavalry. But after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur, reducing the number of officers in the several grades below that of Brigadier-General of this Department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of Colonels shall be reduced to one, the number of Majors to five, and the number of Captains to ten, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers, and hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy shall receive in the line of the United States, or having been there any time for three years next preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as such, in the Subsistence Department. But nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, but only to change the title of that officer to Commissary-General; nor to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as Assistant-Commissary-General of Subsistence, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Majors and Captains, without affording to any of them the same opportunities for the time from which they take such rank.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the twentieth section, in reference to the Provost Marshal's Bureau.

Mr. CONKLING moved to strike out the section. Efforts, he said, had been made to throw the responsibility of continuing this unpopular office on the Lieutenant-General, but no show how false that suggestion was. He would here read a letter from Gen. GRANT to Senator NESMITH, in which he says: "I am opposed to multiplying bureaus, and think there is no necessity for a provost marshal-general. In fact, if we had to organize the army anew, I would not have as many bureaus as we now have. In my opinion, the country would be just as well, and much more honorably served, if the Inspector-General's duties were added to the Engineer Bureau, and if the quartermasters', the subsistence and pay departments were merged into one. There was one important thing for the bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General to do, and that was to close its accounts and allow the country to know what has become of the $6,000,000, which, under oath, he has to its credit. He protested in the name of his constituents and of the people of the Western Division of New-York against perpetuating a power under which they had suffered beyond his capacity to express. They had sent to rule over them by the Provost-Marshal a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps, a man who had never seen a battle or suffered a scratch in the service of the country, a creature and confident of Gen. FRY, and who went on until the business of recruiting in the Western Division became a paradise of cocoombs and thieves. False quotas had been put upon the people, and exaggerated telegrams and orders sent to the Boards of Supervisors, and in his own district, under one call, $445,000 was stolen from the overtaxed and groaning people. Committees and individuals, innocently told the superiors of Gen. FRY, had protested against it, and had been spurned with magnificent disdain. Never was insolence of office more illustrated than by that man, whom this section has proposed to make for life a Brigadier-General. He (CONKLING) had been directed by the Government to prosecute Assistant Provost-Marshal Major HALSTOCK, who was justified by his superior officer down to the time when his sentence was published, he having been convicted of the very basest forms of official atrocity. Every offence from highway robbery up and down had been charged and proved against him; and although this man had disgorged $200,000, under the prosecution, he had purchased the other day an establishment in Philadelphia, for which he had paid $71,000 down. And that man's case was not a peculiar one. There never had been a greater mockery, a greater burlesque, or a greater fraud, on the pretence of honest administration, than the Provost-Marshal's Bureau averaged and illustrated throughout the whole country. It would turn out that of the six, or seven or eight hundred thousand men for whom enormous bounties had been paid, not two hundred thousand had ever gone to the front.

Mr. BLAINE stated that the Secretary of War had sent to the Committee, in answer to an inquiry directing him, among other documents, a letter from the Lieutenant-General, which had induced the Committee to report this section.

This letter, which Mr. BLAINE sent to the desk to be read, is dated Dec. 14, 1865, and is addressed to the Secretary of War. It states, as the opinion of the writer, that the present method of recruiting was not sufficient to fill up the regular army to the force required, and to keep it full; that the duty was an important one, and demanded the exclusive attention of the officers of the War Department, and that the officer best fitted for the position, from his experience during the war, was Gen. FRY, and recommending that the whole subject of recruiting be put in his hands.

Mr. BOUTWELL intimated that the Adjutant-General's Department had enlisted, from October to April, 19,000 men for the regular army.

Mr. BLAINE said he would not go into the quarrels that the gentleman from New-York (Mr. CONKLING) had had with Gen. FRY, in which quarrels he understood that the gentleman from New-York had come out second best. He took great pleasure in saying that a more honorable and high-toned officer than Gen. FRY was not in the army, and one who was ready to meet Gen. FRY or anybody else, in the proper forum. It was not a fair thing for the gentleman from New-York to get up and traduce him here as an undeserving officer, where he had no opportunity to answer him. He did not think that a very high manifestation of chivalry. The gentleman (Mr. CONKLING) had had issues with Gen. FRY, which had been adjudicated by the Secretary of War, and he would leave the gentleman to say whether he had come out second best. As an efficient officer, as a high-toned gentleman, as a man ready to meet the gentleman from New-York anywhere and everywhere, as a man without spot or blemish, and who was ready to meet all his accusers, JAMES B. FRY was not second to any officer in the American Army. He was going very much beyond his strength, for he should have been on his sick-bed to-day; but was carried away by a sense of indignation at hearing the gentleman from New-York bringing up here all the nasty details of the recruiting frauds in New-York, which Gen. FRY had had to keep an iron hand on all the time; and by a desire to denounce the course of the gentleman from New-York, as he now did denounce it.

Mr. CONKLING rose to respond. He said: I will begin by remarking that whenever it shall occur to me, or to JAMES B. FRY, as he has been called, or to anybody else, to seek, from the gentleman from Maine, (Mr. BLAINE,) instructions as to the proprieties of Parliamentary behavior, or as to any other propriety, I say it not profanely, God help me! And I say to him further, that I am entirely responsible, not only here, but elsewhere, for what I have said, and for what I shall say, about Gen. FRY; and I say at once, lest I forget it, that the statement made by the gentleman from Maine, with reference to myself and my quarrel and issues with Gen. FRY, is false, Mr. Speaker, false; that is what I mean to say; it is—

Mr. BLAINE, rising—What does the gentleman mean to say is false?

Mr. CONKLING—I mean to say that the statement made by the gentleman from Maine, is false; does he (Mr. BLAINE) understand what I mean?

Mr. BLAINE—What statement?

Mr. CONKLING—The statement concerning my issues with Gen. FRY.

Mr. BLAINE—I call the gentleman to order. I do not find in the rules of debate, whatever I said was false, and I make the point of order, that until he does so, he has no right to proceed.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. HOWARD in the chair) overruled the point of order as made.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the Speaker to rule that when a member asserts that what another one has stated is false, a point of order cannot be made upon him?

The SPEAKER, *pro tem.*—The Chair does not understand that to have been the point of order.

Mr. BLAINE—I have raised the point of order that the gentleman from New-York has used unparliamentary language, in saying that I made a false statement; but I have no objection to his going on, and stating wherein it was false.

The SPEAKER, *pro tem.*—The Chair sustains that point of order, but it is not a point well taken that a member should go on and state wherein the statement is false.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Indiana—I move that the gentleman from New-York is allowed to proceed in order.

Mr. CONKLING—That is an unnecessary motion. A gentleman who makes a point so fine as that made by the gentleman from Maine should be more particular. It is not my habit to incite or unnecessarily engage in any personal controversy on this floor; but when a gentleman forgets himself so far as to rise here and state that I have had personal quarrels or issues with another individual named; that I have been worsted in these quarrels before the Secretary of War, and by the Secretary of War; and when that statement has no foundation in fact, I think the Chair and the House will agree with me, that something is to be pardoned to the earnestness of the occasion. I say what I have felt bound to say, speaking not only for my constituents, but for the constituents of many other members on this floor; I say that in my own district, and elsewhere, men who stood up honestly and attempted to resist bounty jumpers and thieves were cut down and trodden under foot by Provost-Marshal-General Fry, and I say that the only way to acquit him of official corruption is to convict him of the most incredible incompetency. I am responsible for that, Sir, everywhere. Yet it is untrue entirely that I have had any personal quarrel with General FRY. I believe I never chanced to see him but once, unless I have forgotten it, and therefore when a gentleman uses fire, and makes a charge of that sort, it calls for some animation. Using, therefore, the parliamentary language, whatever that may be, I retorted that the statement which was made here is without foundation, and is destitute of that which it should possess in order to render it admissible as a statement in debate. I believe that is parliamentary language, Mr. Speaker. At any rate no point seems to be made upon it.

Mr. CONKLING having referred to, and attempted to reconcile Gen. GRANT'S two letters, went on to say, no officer in this Government, holding a similar position, has, in my judgement, done so much harm and so little good, as the officer of whom I am speaking, Gen. FRY. If that is offensive to anybody, so be it. To the particular individual to whom it may give offence, I will answer not here, but elsewhere, anywhere that it may be expected he will answer.

Mr. SPALDING asked whether it would not answer the gentleman's purpose to have the House vote down the section for the Provost-Marshal's Department.

Mr. CONKLING—Yes, Sir. That is all I intended to do originally.

Mr. SPAULDING—Well, we will do that cheerfully.

Mr. BLAINE attempted to get the floor, but Mr. CONKLING yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. SPAULDING, who declared himself opposed to the continuance of the Provost-Marshal's Department, although he believed that during the war it was a necessary evil. He believed that no man could have discharged its duties with more satisfaction to the public than Gen. FRY.

Mr. BLAINE obtained the floor and said: I do not rise to argue the merits of the proposition, but rather to place myself right on the record, as becomes a gentleman and a representative. I stated when I was up before, and I leave it to the gentleman from New-York to say whether I stated correctly, that I understood there were personal difficulties between himself and the Provost-Marshal-General. I have so understood it. I understood it from very high authority. If I have understood that in those difficulties the gentleman from New-York, as I said before, did not come out first-best. I did not make these as assertions. I left the gentleman from New-York to say whether they were so or not. I certainly did not violate any principle of propriety or parliamentary etiquette, and I cannot, even if I were in full health, consent to go into that cheap sort of stuff about I "answering here or elsewhere," and about "personal responsibility," and all that kind of thing. I do not know how to characterize it. When we used to have gentlemen here from the seceded States talking about "answering here or elsewhere," we understood that they meant a duel, and I suppose the gentleman from New-York is going to ape them in that matter. I do not know whether he is or not; but that is the only meaning to be attached to the phrase about "answering here or elsewhere." That is so very cheap that it is beneath my notice. I do not presume that the gentleman from New-York really meant that he wants to fight a duel, and he need not have the assurance from me that I do not intend it. When I have to resort to the epithet of "false," and to go into the cheap swagger of "answering here and elsewhere," I shall have very little faith in the cause that I stand up here to maintain.

Mr. MERCUR spoke against the section, expressing his hope that the House would, with great unanimity, vote it down.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the amendment by inserting, instead of the section, the following:

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau shall be continued only so long as, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, may be necessary to close up the business thereof, not exceeding, however, six months after the passage of this act.

Mr. CONKLING accepted the amendment.

Mr. SCHENCK declared his impression that the sense of the House was against the section, and his intention was not to struggle to keep it there. He conceived that now the Committee had been led to report the section, by the opinions of Gen. GRANT, in his letter to the Secretary of War.

Mr. FARQUHAR, as one who had served under the orders of Gen. FRY, bore testimony to the efficiency, honesty and ability of that officer.

The House being brought to a vote, on the previous question, the 20th section was struck out, and the substitute offered by Mr. STEVENS put in its place.

The House then proceeded to the 21st section, which, on motion of Mr. CONKLING, was amended by adding the words, "by competative examination."

The section as amended reads:

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted that the Medical Department of the Army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier-general, an assistant surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry; four surgeons with rank, &c., of Majors of cavalry; 160 Assistant Surgeons with ranks, &c., of First Lieutenants of cavalry, for the first three years' service, and of Captains of cavalry after three years, and five Medical Storekeepers to be paid the same as now, and at least two-thirds of the original vacancies in the grades of Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon shall be filled by competitive examination from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons of volunteers in the army of the United States during the late war, and one-third from similar officers of the regular army; and persons who have served as Assistant Surgeons for three years in the volunteer service shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of Captain.

The 22d section relative to medical purveyors was struck out on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, who said that the subject was embraced in another section.

The 23d section relating to the Pay Department of the army on motion of Mr. THAYER, was amended by adding to the sentence, excluding graduates of the Military Academy from appointment, a provision that it should not apply to officers now in the Pay Department.

Other amendments were pending when the House made a movement toward taking a recess.

A REPORT FROM THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Speaker presented a report of the East New-York Methodist Conference, on the state of the country, which was ordered to be printed.

REMONSTRANCES AND PETITIONS.

Mr. ORTH presented remonstrances from the citizens of several counties in Indiana against the restoration of the late rebel States until guarantees of future security are obtained.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a remonstrance from the citizens of Minnesota against the obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi River caused by the Clinton Railroad Bridge.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition from the dealers in leaf tobacco and manufacturers of cigars in the City of New-York for an increase of tariff on imported cigars, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7:30 o'clock to consider the business of the Pacific Railroad Committee. There were not more than two dozen members present.

THE TRADE WITH CANADA.

Mr. MORRILL asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill in regard to the transportation of live animals from Canada. He stated that the necessity for it was that since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty there was no duty on the transportation of live animals from Canada, and that taking advantage of that fact the Canadians were having the sneep driven over the border, and sheared on the American side, thus evading the duty imposed on wool.

Mr. JENCKS objected.

LAND-GRANT RAILROADS.

Mr. PRICE moved that the bill to extend the time for completing certain land-grant railroads in Iowa, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, expiring in 1866, for eight years, be recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, called for the yeas and nays on the motion, saying that he had objected to the evening session.

The vote being taken, resulted in yeas 68, nays none. No quorum having voted, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved a call of the House, and on that motion asked the yeas and nays.

The call of the House was ordered by a vote of 71 yeas and 13 nays.

The call having taken place, and 98 members having answered to their names, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the bill, with a substitute offered by Mr. KASSON, were recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Committee, and ordered to be printed.

THE IOWA AND MISSOURI STATE LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. PRICE, from the same Committee, reported back with amendments the bill granting lands to Iowa and Missouri for the State Line Railroad Company and for other purposes. The bill grants alternate sections of land to the extent of ten sections per mile on each side of the road which is to run on or near the State line of Iowa and Missouri, between the Iowa and Missouri Rivers, or to connect with the Des Moines Valley Railroad at or near Farmington, in the State of Iowa, running thence to and along the State line to some point on the east bank of the Missouri River. The road is to be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free of all toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States.

The amendments reported for the Committee, being on matters of detail, were agreed to.

Mr. SPALDING inquired as to the length of the road.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that the length would be about two hundred and fifty miles.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether the bill did not give ten sections per mile on each side of the road.

Mr. WILSON admitted that on paper it looked so; but, owing to the land having been sold and granted to other companies, this company could not possibly receive more than five thousand acres, probably not more than twenty thousand acres.

Mr. SHANNON inquired further whether there was not a provision in the bill authorizing the company to select land elsewhere, where the lands along the line were sold.